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Bracken Government Sustained at Polls

Will have clear majority in next legislature—Conservatives make striking gains—Independents reduced to one—Beer by the glass carried

THE Bracken government was sustained at the polls on June 28. Its strength of 28 in the last House has probably been increased to 29 or 30. The returns from one constituency are incomplete at the time this issue goes to press and several recounts are in progress or in prospect.

One of the striking features of the election was the strength gained by the Conservatives, who increased their representation from six to 14. Should the former seat of Honorable F. M. Black, Prince Rupert, in which the government candidate is leading over a Liberal, remain in the government column the standing in the House will be as follows:

| | 1927 Election | 1922 Election |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Government | 29 | 28 |
| Conservatives | 14 | 6 |
| Liberals | 8 | 7 |
| Labor | 3 | 6 |
| Independent | 1 | 8 |
| | 55 | 55 |

This standing may, however, be slightly altered by recounts.

Twenty-three members who sat in the last House are no longer members. Eleven of these did not contest the election, six of them, all government supporters, failing to secure re-nomination. Only one member of the cabinet was defeated. Honorable C. R. Cannon, formerly minister of education and later provincial secretary, lost to a Liberal. Premier Bracken secured a comfortable majority in The Pas. Honorable R. A. Hoey, the new minister of education, who was not a member of the last legislature, easily won over the former member, an Independent, in St. Clements. Honorable W. R. Clubb, minister of public works, secured the largest majority of any member of the new House. A. J. M. Poole, president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, was elected in Beautiful Plains. The only Independent elected was Dr. J. H. Edmison, re-elected in Brandon.

The only supporter of the government elected in 1922 in Winnipeg was Honorable R. W. Craig, former attorney

general. His successor, Honorable W. J. Major, and another government supporter, Dr. E. W. Montgomery, both won in the city, where four government candidates were in the running. Winnipeg is a single constituency, returning ten members, elected under the proportional representation system. It returned, in addition to the government members, three Laborites two Liberals and three Conservatives. J. T. Haig, Conservative and H. A. Robson, Liberal leader, were the only two candidates elected in the city on first choice. Mrs. Rogers, the only woman member of the last House, secured re-election. She was the only woman candidate in the province. A contradiction in the election act was discovered when the votes were being counted and this has led to some confusion in two or three constituencies. One sub-section states that a ballot paper containing the names of more than two candidates is invalid in which the figure one is not marked, while the succeeding sub-section states that a ballot paper shall not be invalid when any mark is used which clearly indicates the intent to vote for only one of the candidates.

The election was the first one held in the province in which the transferable vote was used. This applied to all constituencies outside of Winnipeg. Proportional representation has been used in Winnipeg in three elections. The returns from constituencies where the transferable vote was used show that in several cases where the government candidate led in first choice he lost on the transfer. This indicates that the government would have had even more seats if the old system of voting had been used.

Along with the election a plebiscite on the beer question was held. The results, though incomplete, indicate that the majority favor the sale of beer by the glass and one of the first duties of the government will be to devise plans for carrying this mandate into operation.

Saskatchewan Progressives Hold Rally

In conference at Regina decide to retain name and carry on

A THREE-DAY rally of the Progressive Association of Saskatchewan was held in Regina on July 6-8. One of the most keenly debated subjects was the changing of the name of the association to the United Farmers of Saskatchewan. After a three-hour debate, during which at times it looked as if the change would be made, it was decided to retain the present name. George Edwards, vice-president of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, strongly advised against precipitate action, and his speech undoubtedly influenced the vote.

Speeches by Agnes Macphail, M.P., Honorable R. A. Hoey and H. W. Wood were among the features of the conference. Mr. Wood declared that the United Farmers of Alberta had no quarrel with any party, but that they did believe that the political party system was based on false principles and that it was a false structure. Elaborating his idea of co-operative government he stated that he could see no reason why provincial business could not be carried on as efficiently as the wheat pool. The underlying principles of the wheat pool and of the U.F.A., he said were exactly alike.

Miss Macphail's address on Industrial Organization as a political factor, proved a strong attraction. She said that the first individual groups to organize themselves very carefully were those groups which were very small but which controlled much money. They were the first groups which realized that they were a unit. "I am not finding fault with them but we must do as they did," she said. Alluding to Federal affairs Miss Macphail affirmed that they had the best legislative program in the session following the 1925 election of any session since Confederation. They did not get it from

a strong government, they got it from a weak government. "The way to get things out of a government is to back them to the wall, put your hands to their throats and you'll get all they have," she said.

Honorable R. A. Hoey, appeared as a substitute for Premier Bracken, and made a vigorous attack on the old line political parties, charging that in the recent Manitoba elections the Liberals had financed the Conservative campaign and also that Liberal organizers from Saskatchewan had been active in campaigning against the government.

J. S. Woodsworth, Labor M.P. of Winnipeg, also spoke, devoting part of his speech to the question of Imperial relations. He wanted to whisper to the delegates that it was all bunk to say Canada and Great Britain were on an equality in the Empire. "Why, the minute war broke out in England, whether it liked it or not Canada was at war," he exclaimed.

In his presidential address C. E. Little, Ogema, said that after much consideration on the part of the executive it was decided that the convention was necessary for the purpose of educational work due to the misrepresentations of their opponents and the urgency of making the public aware of the real objects and purposes of the Progressive movement. He stressed the need of the association for the means to carry on educational work and told of a plan to establish a quarterly magazine devoted to the interests of the movement. The convention, he said, would devote itself to educational work rather than to business matters.

Mr. Little was re-elected president without a contest. Mrs. P. G. Bradley, Milestone, was elected vice-president, the others voted upon being H. W. Harvey, Flaxcombe, Saskatchewan, and J. J. Adam, Kindersley.

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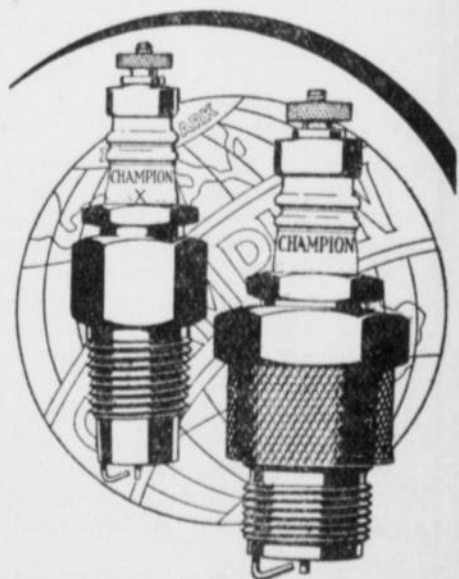
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Saskatchewan's Contribution to Confederation of Canadian Provinces

When confederation of the Dominion of Canada was accomplished sixty years ago Saskatchewan did not exist as a province. The name by which the greatest grain-growing province in Canada is known was merely an Indian name to signify a great river, which with its swift running waters constitutes the chief drainage artery of this great plain. The only settlements of whites were at the few trading posts where representatives of the Fur Companies were located. Indian tribes were numerous and populous; the bison and other native animals were prevalent, but agriculture had not been introduced, nor had the day of the rancher arrived.

These apparently boundless plains only awaited population to develop its resources and make it, with its sister provinces, the greatest bread basket in the British Empire. In thus briefly reviewing confederation days in the land that now constitutes the province of Saskatchewan a striking revelation awaits us in tracing the remarkable developments that have taken place in this agricultural province.

Though the provincial history of Saskatchewan dates only from 1905, the steady influx of thrifty agriculturalists have transformed this great bare plain in to well settled districts of cultivated farms, modern farm buildings, thrifty farm herds, serviceable roads and modern conveniences.

Today Saskatchewan is third among the provinces of Canada in point of population; first in the production of wheat, flax, rye and oats; first in the breeding of horses; first in the exportation of creamery butter; second in the growing of barley; second in egg production; and second in poultry population.

The 1926 figures for livestock in Saskatchewan show 1,177,000 horses, 133,000 sheep, 610,000 swine and 1,499,000 cattle. In 1906 there were 240,000 horses, 121,000 sheep, 123,000 swine and 360,000 cattle.

The record of progress in grain growing, stock raising and dairying since the inception of the province is a splendid tribute to the efforts of Agricultural Societies aided by the Provincial Government to develop the farming communities in the great necessity of adopting diversified farming and eliminate as far as possible the danger of crop failures. Mixed farming is annually becoming more popular.

Though Saskatchewan is essentially agricultural, with about 70 per cent. of the people living on farms, this does not mean that there are no other sources of wealth. Valuable deposits of commercial clays and mineral salts are being discovered and developed; vast deposits of lignite coal underlie portions of the southern part of the province, while timbered areas of merchantable lumber and pulpwood are found in the northern parts. Numerous fur-bearing animals, both large and small, furnish a neat income to traders and hunters, while most of the lakes and rivers are lavishly stocked with fresh water fish.

With the gradual extension of provincial highways, the improvement of market roads, the additional mileage being added yearly to the already serviceable network of steam railway mileage, the work of development is continuing at a rapid rate and the future of Saskatchewan is particularly promising.

For further information on the agricultural conditions in the province, write:

The Department of Agriculture

REGINA

HON. C. M. HAMILTON,

Minister.

F. H. AULD,

Deputy Minister.

Can You Answer These?

A Page for the Wise Ones

EVERY issue The Guide will ask 20 questions. You send them in with the answers. Your name and address must be attached thereto so that it can be published with the answer which will appear in the following issue. Address correspondence to Question Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, 229 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

How Many of These Can You Answer?

- 1—What is the most brilliant planet in the heavens?
- 2—Who is Rev. Russell H. Conwell, and for what is he famous?
- 3—From what is chewing gum made?
- 4—Who owns the land through which the Panama Canal passes?
- 5—Why is a man called a benedict when he marries?
- 6—What animal lives to the greatest age?
- 7—Has anyone ever reached the summit of Mount Everest?
- 8—Can a member of the British parliament resign?
- 9—Distinguish between an oculist and an optician.
- 10—Which is the higher, the Eiffel Tower in Paris or the Woolworth Building in New York?
- 11—Who was Annie Laurie?
- 12—Is cocoa made from coconuts?
- 13—Where and what is Hull House?
- 14—What qualifications are necessary for a Canadian Senator?
- 15—When was the first announcement made that the Hudson Bay Railway would be constructed immediately?
- 16—What was notable about the burial of Emperor Charlemagne?
- 17—When and where was the only ship railway in Canada ever built?
- 18—How many Canadian farmers paid income taxes in 1926?
- 19—Where in Canada were two competing railways built side by side at the public expense?
- 20—Which was the first province in Canada to establish responsible government?

Answers to the above will appear in the August 1 issue

Answers to Questions of July 1

- 1—What nation is Canada's best customer?
A—United States (1925 figures last available).—T. W., North Battleford.
- 2—Who was commander-in-chief of the British land forces at Gallipoli?
A—Sir Ian Hamilton—Cpl. T.W.S., Osborne Barracks.
- 3—Why is a wagon tire heated before it is placed on a wheel?
A—Heating expands the tire and enables the smith to get it around the fellows. By sudden cooling it is then shrunk into place securely.—Otto Sanden, Weston, Man.
- 4—Where is Queen's University?
A—Kingston, Ont.—J. McLean, Kingston, Ont.
- 5—What is a pulmotor?
A—A pulmotor is a mechanical device for carrying on artificial respiration in cases of emergency, with a view of inducing normal breathing action.—Boy Scout, Weyburn, Sask.
- 6—What book in the Bible is older than the books of Moses?
A—The book of Job.
- 7—Whose history of England was denounced as "A Whig pamphlet in three volumes?"
A—Lord Macaulay's "History of England."
- 8—Who wrote The Pied Piper of Hamelin?
A—Robert Browning.—Miss I. Claman, Scarborough, S.D.
- 9—For what is each of these streets in London noted; Mincing Lane; Paternoster Row; Scotland Yard?
A—Mincing Lane is the centre of colonial trade; Paternoster Row is the centre of the book publishing business; Scotland Yard is the street on which the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police force is situated.
- 10—What was the Hanseatic League?
A—A commercial union of north German cities which existed in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.—Miss I. Claman, Scarborough, S.D.
- 11—What is the meaning of the word "bolshhevik"?
A—Bolshhevik means, "the party of the majority."—N. Grandmaison, Winnipeg, Man.
- 12—Who was the founder of the Canadian Experimental Farm system?
A—Dr. Wm. Saunders.
- 13—What cause did Joseph Howe pursue during the negotiations which led to Confederation?
A—Joseph Howe was one of the strongest opponents of Canadian Confederation.
- 14—Who is Michael Borodin?
A—Michal Borodin is the Russian Soviet government's agent in South China, and has been prominent in extending communist ideas among the Chinese.
- 15—What is resin and how is it obtained?
A—Resin is the solid residue from the gum of certain pine trees.
- 16—How many bushels of wheat are required to make a barrel of flour?
A—4½ bushels (roughly).
- 17—Who was the founder of the Boy Scout movement?
A—Sir Robert Baden-Powell.
- 18—In how many wars has Greece engaged since 1900; in how many has Turkey fought?
A—Four; first and second Balkan wars, the Great War, the Turko-Greek War; four, the Turko-Italian war, the first Balkan War, the Great War, and the Turko-Greek War.
- 19—Who was the first expounder of high protective tariffs in the United States?
A—Alexander Hamilton, first American secretary of the treasury.
- 20—What is meant by syndicalism?
A—The correct meaning of "Syndicalism" is as employed to trade union organizations is the form of union most common on the continent of Europe, where workmen are not banded together by trades, but where all workmen, regardless of trade, living in a certain area, are organized for common action.



Tractors Enter the Chewing Gum Field

It's a far cry from the tractor industry to the chewing gum merchant, but here is an Old Pull tractor planting mint in the Indian bogs and doing a good job. Mint is used to a greater extent than any other flavoring extract in the manufacturing of chewing gum, and the farmer who has suitable land finds it a profitable crop. Mint thrives only in wet swampy land and planting and cultivating with horses has always been a problem. Extra wheels to a width sufficient to keep up on top even where a man sinks to his shoulders, solves the problem and makes speedy work of a job that heretofore has been slow and tedious and adds another victory to the tractors long string of conquests.

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Recollections of a Private Secretary

By J. LAMBERT PAYNE

I was a unique experience that for two full decades I was a private secretary; but the fact that this long period of service was almost equally divided between Conservative and Liberal ministers raises it to a somewhat higher plane. It suggests one of two things, either that I could not have been a partisan, or that my chiefs were more concerned in the measure of help I could give them than in my politics.

Both views have truth behind them. I was not much of a partisan. No man who is devoted to his work in the public service can be. Once on the inside, he gets a somewhat different view of party politics from that which obtains on the outside. He sees the situation stark and separate from the clamor of conflict. Things take on their real value. Politics then assumes the aspect of a game—although I do not mean by that anything particularly reproachful. I simply mean that the intensity of partisanship is cooled down in official life. If it were not, impartial administration would be impracticable. Ministers of the crown remain strongly attached to party, of course; but the national view, and national interests, require them to be judicial. That was why my association with Conservative ministers was not an obstacle to my employment by Liberal ministers. They wanted my service, and it was not mere self-interest which enabled me to give them a sympathetic help in their purely political activities.

Behind The Mask of Party

Just a word more while the political aspect is in mind. It will be in the nature of a frank and truthful confession. I never saw anything in the Conservative camp which led me to think the party bearing that particular label was any more patriotic, any more desirous of doing what was right, than was the Liberal party; and when I was in the Liberal camp I found nothing whatever in the nature of superior devotion to public principle. In short, what I discovered was that the ministers of both parties were sincerely anxious to promote national interests. They were all fine and capable men. Back of that was the political game; and that is another story. As far as I could see, they played it alike. And both recognized its ugly features.

My first chief was Sir John Carling. That was in 1885. I had known Sir

John quite well when I was a young reporter on the London Free Press, and in 1883, he had asked me to be his private secretary. But I could not accept. There was a girl in the way. She's still my best pal. I married her. Sir John was then postmaster-general; but his heart wasn't in it. In 1885, he was still holding that portfolio, and continued to do so until near the close of that year. Then he became minister of agriculture, and was happy. There are often misfits in the distribution of portfolios.

The western provinces ought to revere the memory of Sir John Carling; for it was he who established the experimental farm system, and out of that system has come much that has been helpful to the agricultural interests of the Dominion. If it had done nothing else than produce Marquis wheat, it would have justified all it has cost. Sir John did not, however, live to see that triumph; yet he would not have been surprised. The farm system which he created was an expression of what he believed could be done by scientific methods.

Sir John Carling was born on a farm in London township, and was the son of an immigrant farmer. That set up another link between him and the people of the West. His father had come out from Yorkshire in that great movement which brought so many settlers

of the father, and established the large brewing interests which still bear the Carling name; yet, strange to say, Sir John never drank beer. He was very abstemious in respect of any kind of liquor. I was very slender then, and he would sometimes say to me: "You ought to drink beer. It is simply hops and malt—the bitter and the sweet." And I would reply by asking: "Why don't you?" To this he would explain that it didn't agree with him. It didn't with me either.

My first chief won my heart. He was one of the gentlest and most considerate men I have ever known. He had

This is the first of two articles in which Mr. Payne gives Guide readers an intimate close-up of some of the men who shaped the early destinies of Canada. Probably no other political observer is so well qualified to write this story. His long association with the chiefs of both parties, sharing in their confidences and furthering their policies, enables him to review the ebb and flow of party warfare with a rare detachment.



Sir Charles Tupper

fierceness, he answered: "Nothing on earth could have stopped me from smashing it with the first thing I could get my hands on."

Sir John had one other peculiarity. The London Times was his Bible; and he kept in touch with the standard magazines. But he had never read but one book in his life. It was John Halifax, Gentleman. His explanation was this: "I am told it is one of the best books in the English language. I enjoyed it so much that I never wanted to destroy the good impression by risking another." He had a fine singing voice; but knew only two songs: Rule Britannia and Pulling Hard Against the Stream. He said one could not be improved on for patriotism, nor the other for sentiment. While this was a limited philosophy, it was sound as far as it went.

Everybody liked Sir John Carling. He never said a bitter thing in his life. He was a good mixer. He was not a great man, in the sense that he captured the popular imagination; but he made a valuable and useful contribution to the public life of Canada, and left a fragrant memory. Of how many of us will that be written when we are gone?

My Second Chief

Near the close of 1892, Sir John Carling yielded to the urging of Sir MacKenzie Bowell, and I passed over to my second chief. The transition was not unpleasant; for Sir MacKenzie was as genial and as appreciative as my first chief had been. There was little likeness in other respects—except that he also was a Methodist, and the son of an immigrant. Perhaps the man who was a little later to be prime minister of Canada was the humbler in origin. His people were poor, and, with very little schooling, he began life at twelve as printer's devil, in the office of the old Belleville Intelligencer. He lived to own and edit the paper. I do not suspect his editorials were brilliant. I never read any of them. But I will guarantee that they were pungent and to the point; for Sir MacKenzie was nothing if not positive in his political opinions.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell, it seemed to me, absolutely believed in what he called "the principles of the Conservative party." I never doubted that he also believed the Liberals were wrong in everything which they called their principles. I even suspect that he

Turn to Page 30



Sir MacKenzie Bowell

to Ontario in the early part of the last century. Like thousands of others, he had made the journey from Quebec, or Montreal, by means of the Durham boats then in use. They were really scows, operated by pole and oars. Of course, the elder Carling, like those who came with him—many of them weavers and mechanics—had to hew their farms out of the unbroken wilderness.

When Sir John was 10 years of age, his people moved into the city of London. It was a journey of 12 miles, and the future statesman made it barefoot, driving a cow before him. London was then a thriving town, with a regiment or two of Imperial soldiers stationed there. The Carlings had been brewers in Yorkshire, and Sir John's father built a small brewery. Some years later the two sons, John and William, took the business off the hands

rugged common sense, rather than outstanding capabilities. Early in life he became known as "Honest John Carling," and deserved the affectionate sobriquet. He was a big man physically, and I always thought him fine looking. He had a certain kind of dignity which was part shyness, and he was also intensely sensitive to ridicule. I remember once he was making a speech in a town hall, which was heated by a stove, the pipes of which ran over the platform. As we were coming away, I frankly told him he had hardly done himself justice. In fact, he had been pitifully confused. "Of course you know why," he said. I replied that I certainly did not. "It was that stove-pipe over my head. I had just got started when it caught my eye, and I thought how the people would laugh if it should suddenly fall and cover me with soot." He had been keeping his eye on that pipe rather than on his notes, with disastrous results.

He had one or two other oddities—as I have found all big men have. From boyhood he had an almost insane fear of being shut into some place from which he could not get out. Hence he never crossed the ocean, lest a storm should come on and, as he put it, "the hatches be battened down." It was useless to tell him the modern steamer did not have hatches. The obsession was still there. One morning, after a night on the sleeper, he drew me aside and asked me in an agonized whisper: "Did you hear the porter turn the key in the car door last night?" I said I had not. "Well, I did," he went on, "and of course I sprang out of bed at once. But the strange thing was that when I got to the door it was open." I asked him what he would have done if he had found it locked; and, with



Sir John Carling

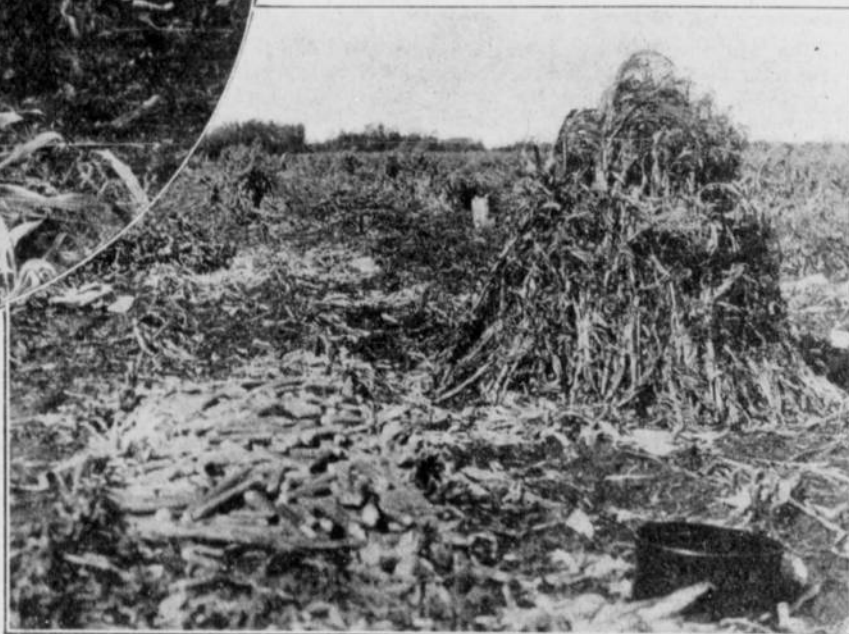
Let's Get Rid of Quack

J. G. Haney of the International Harvester Co. Demonstration Farm at Grand Forks, North Dakota, summarizes the methods which farmers of his state have found most effective in dealing with this weed pest



THE words "Quack Grass" should scare every land owner, for there is no other weed that will so seriously decrease farm profits, and is so hard to get rid of. The sow thistle of the Red River Valley is worse in one respect, the seed is blown for miles, but it is more easily killed out than quack grass.

Mr. Haney recommends corn and other hoed crops as an aid in getting rid of quack or couch grass. These photos show what can be done with corn grown for seed at M.A.C., Winnipeg. Prof. Harrison is holding an armful of Minnesota No. 18.



Very frequently quack grass gets fully established on a farm before the owner realizes what it is. If this pest is not known, be very suspicious of any patches of grass that persist in coming up in fields each year in the same place, and the sod becomes heavier. There are several grasses that are similar to quack, but do not be fooled by thinking it may not be quack—get after them.

Quack is a perennial, and its most distinguishing characteristic is its strong underground root stems from which new plants are produced at every joint. A single plant from a seed or joint of root will send out these underground stems for two or three feet in every direction in one year. These roots or underground stems do not go very deep, but there are so many of them in an old patch of quack that it takes a good plow to turn them over. Quack grass may be plowed and worked continuously but if there is a single joint of root left with life in it, there will soon be another patch of quack.

Grows from Seed and Roots

Quack grass not only grows from the root, or underground stems, but produces a lot of seed. The stem, leaves and head of quack are similar in shape to wheat, but much finer, and the head is more open.

The leaves have rather a shiny, deep green color, and it grows so thick on good land that absolutely nothing else can grow among it. It grows about as high as English blue grass or meadow fescue—not as tall as wheat or timothy. The seed ripens about the same time as grains, and if in a hay field, will not shatter off to any extent before the hay is cut and stacked. The seed is inside a hull, similar to oats, but is much finer—long and slim—and is very hard to separate from the other seed. It will go through a timothy sieve endways and is heavy enough so that it is hard to blow out. The seed has very high vitality, and will grow almost anywhere at any time. It is an absolute monopolist—permitting nothing to grow with it, and will even crowd and choke itself almost to death. But as soon as an attempt is made to prepare the land for some other crop the quack is right there to take full advantage of the cultivation. The usual methods of eradication—plowing and harrowing occasionally, are just what quack grass needs to make it do its best.

Quack grass seed does not blow about in the air like thistle seed, but may blow over the snow in winter for a long way. The seed is probably distributed more often by feeding hay that has quack seed

in it, and then spreading the manure, and by sowing it with grass seed. Many fields have been infested in these ways. A single seed in a few years may fully infest the field. A piece of root a few inches long may be dragged for rods on the plow, harrow or cultivator, and when dropped off grows and makes a new centre for further distribution. The corn cultivator is one of the worst tools for scattering quack grass in a field, especially during a wet season. The roots might not grow if dragged out and left on top during a dry season.

Regardless of where it comes from or how it gets distributed over the fields, there are millions of acres of the best land in the West that are damaged from a small per cent. to complete abandonment for the purpose for which these lands are being used. The economic loss to the farmers on account of this pest would total many millions of dollars.

There is one thing certain, a crop of grain, corn or potatoes, cannot be profitably grown on thoroughly infested quack grass land. Some say quack is not hard to eradicate. But there is no question in the minds of many hundreds of farmers who have been battling with it for years—it is hard to get rid of and many farmers cannot afford to spend the amount of time and energy necessary to eradicate it. For such farmers quack grass puts a very gloomy outlook on the future. There can be no compromise with quack grass. The only thing to do is to get rid of it or quit trying to farm the land in small grain or cultivated crops. Quack grass makes good pasture, and if pastured close with sheep for several seasons is more easily eradicated by shallow fall plowing and thorough cultivation the year following than any other way.

How To Eradicate It?

Let it be said, after a number of years experience with this pest, that there is no easy way, and also that there is more in the persistency with which any method is applied than there is in the method. There are a number of rather well defined methods of eradicating quack grass. It would be better if there were only one, because there is usually the feeling that some other method would have been more satisfactory than the one tried. But keeping everlastingly at it will do more than method.

Shallow fall plowing allows the roots to be exposed during the winter which kills and reduces the vitality of the quack until the land may be put in fairly good condition for planting corn or potatoes.

By check rowing and cultivating, almost continuously, and doing a little hand work to get the quack grass out of the hills, it may be completely eradicated in two or three years. This method is much more effective in dry years.

Deep spring plowing, putting the quack down in the cold soil, is effective. Double plowing—following one plow directly behind the other—may be employed on some soils. However, if too much new soil is turned up, the crops planted may not grow well. This must be considered.

Smother Crops

Quack does not grow very tall, so if the ground is manured and worked into a good seed bed and some quick, thick growing crop planted, the quack will be shaded and smothered out. Corn (sown thick), buckwheat, millet, may be used for this purpose. However, the land must be put in such condition that the crops get the start of the quack, and be rich enough to produce a quick, strong growth. Under favorable conditions such crops may smother the quack, at least to the extent of weakening it considerably. The crop should be removed before the land freezes, or as soon as possible after it quits growing and the land worked to bring up any roots that have developed.

Close pasturing, or letting the grass grow until headed out, but before the seed is mature, and mowing to clean the ground before shallow plowing, weakens the roots or underground stems. After shallow plowing use the quack grass points on the cultivator and work out the roots. It may be necessary to use a rake to gather up the roots so they can be burned or removed from the field, so that work may be continued.

Plans should always be laid so as to make possible the repeating of any method should the first trial fail.

With smother crops, the quack may make some growth, but it will be weakened so that it would be easy to complete the job the following year. Don't expect too much from the smother crop unless you do your part in the preparation of the seed bed so that it gets the start of the quack.

Smother With Manure or Straw

A very common practice is to cover small patches of quack with manure or straw. This method is efficient if properly done—enough put on, and spread out far enough. It will grow up through a surprisingly thick layer of manure or straw and will grow out much farther than will be expected. Tar paper, or any other material may be used to

prevent growth. Straw will usually blow off unless weighted down. Manure should be put on two feet thick, and any cover should be put out four feet beyond the last appearance of the quack. Stock walking over the tar paper will break holes in it and give the quack a new start. The first small patches may be killed by these means, but not unless the work is done very carefully.

Fallow Most Effective

No plant can survive any great length of time without air, and it gets air through the leaves which are formed above ground. If the ground is kept absolutely black for one year, quack grass and most other weeds will be entirely killed—there is no question about this.

Quack land that was fall plowed should have work started on it before the grass gets a start. If the sod is heavy, a sharp disc must be used—preferably of the tandem type—so that the land is kept level. The quack grass, or giant spring-tooth cultivators are more effective than the disc if the land is not too soddy, as the roots are brought to the surface. The roots may then be raked and burned if they interfere with working the land. A side delivery rake is most satisfactory for gathering the roots.

If the land was not fall plowed and the sod is heavy, beginning in the spring would require a great deal of extra work in tearing up the sod. It would be nearly as effective to leave it until the quack heads out, then mow and burn, plow shallow, disc and work the land thoroughly until it freezes up, and continue this the spring following, until the quack is all dead, or sow a smother crop.

Alfred Wenz, in The Dakota Farmer, gave the experience of several farmers in eradicating quack grass. The cost for complete summerfallow to eradicate quack will be \$10 to \$15 per acre, but will be returned in the increased yield of crops the following year. It will require the full time of one man and four good horses for the summer to clean up 40 acres. Quack reduces the value of the land 50 per cent. Land can profitably be cleared up, but few will give it the necessary work. Any let up in the cultivation gives the quack a new start. The land must be kept absolutely black—no quack ever allowed to get a root hold after the work is begun. Ordinary plowing and cultivating is just what quack needs to make it thrive. Quack land should not be spring plowed when wet, as cloddy land cannot be properly worked—the soil must be worked fine and kept that way for best results.

The success of this method of eradication will depend upon the fact that it is kept up continuously, and the quack grass not allowed to get a start after it has once been torn up.

Pasturing

Quack grass makes good pasture, but becomes sod bound, and needs to be plowed up every few years. Sowing alfalfa and sweet clover with it greatly improves the pasture and builds up the soil. When pastured close, the roots of quack come near the surface, and after two or three years pasturing, shallow plowing in August, and careful thorough fall working of the soil is very effective. Some crops grow better on quack land than others. Among the best are corn, or potatoes, thoroughly cultivated; sweet clover, alfalfa or brome grass, used for pasture; corn, buckwheat or millet.

A careful rotation should be followed on the farm. A simple system of grain farming is not effective in fighting quack grass—livestock raising must be followed.

The Creamery Co-ops.

How the dairy farmers of the prairie provinces are tackling the co-operative creamery business

By R. D. COLQUETTE

MANITOBA has a large centralized co-operative creamery at Winnipeg, which recently entered on a policy of extension by buying out another plant at Brandon. In addition there are seven local co-operative creameries in the province.

Saskatchewan has a creamery system with 48 plants so situated as to serve the whole province, formed by the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Ltd. and Caulders Limited, including an extensive cold storage system. The amalgamation was formed for the purpose of salvaging the financial wreckage of the co-operative system and provision is made for eventually putting the amalgamated company on a co-operative basis.

Alberta has a provincial dairy pool, working under an arrangement with private creamery companies for the manufacture and sale of the product. It also has a butter pool, operated through a centralizer plant at Alix, which has ambitions for future expansion. Of its original 21 simon pure local co-operative creameries only two are now left running their own show.

Which of these provinces has got away to the best start in the co-operative butter business? Don't ask me. Ask Father Time. Give him a reasonable period in which to watch developments. He has a way of arriving at approximately correct solutions to such riddles. In the meantime a brief description of the different methods by which the dairy farmers are tackling the job of putting the creamery business on a co-operative basis may be of interest.

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Back in 1920 and 1921 the milk producers around Winnipeg were in bad shape. They concluded that nobody could look after their interests as well as they could do it themselves, and in looking about for ways and means to improve their condition they decided that it was necessary to own their own plant. In August, 1920, a charter was taken out with the idea of buying a large Winnipeg milk distributing plant and creamery and making it the central unit of a provincial system that would include the farmer-owned creameries of Manitoba. At a meeting in February, 1921, at which 11 creameries were represented, a basis of amalgamation was reached. An option was then secured on the Winnipeg plant and a stock selling campaign inaugurated.

But times were hard, and so was stock selling. The government was approached for a loan, but after some negotiations an insufficient amount was offered. A more modest beginning was then decided upon and finally the plant of the Manitoba Creamery Co. was purchased as a going concern. The former owner, Alex. McKay, remained as manager of the Co-operative Company.

In the five years of operation the organization paid the competitive price for cream and seven per cent. on the paid-up capital each year. Reserves accumulated and bonuses paid during the period amounted to more than the initial

cost of the plant, which was in the neighborhood of \$45,000.

Some features of the financing of the organization should be emphasized. The first charge against operating profits is the reserve; not less than ten per cent. of the profits must be set aside in this fund until it reaches 30 per cent. of the paid-up capital, where it rests. The interest on paid-up capital must not exceed seven per cent. The balance can be divided co-operatively amongst the shippers according to the amount of butter-fat supplied, irrespective of whether they are shareholders or not. To the owner of a fully paid-up share of \$25 or more, the bonus is returned in cash, otherwise the bonus goes into a share account to his credit until such time as the accumulated payments make him the owner of the share. This profit-sharing also extends to the employees in the plant. If, for example, a bonus of three per cent. on cream prices is distributed the employees receive a bonus of three per cent. on his wages. This does not apply to the manager's salary.

From the beginning it was the intention to give the advantage of co-operation to as large a number of cream shippers in Manitoba as could be reached. Last fall the financial condition of the organization warranted an expansion of the business and it was decided to open up in Brandon. The branch of the Crescent Creamery was taken over with the full staff, including the manager, Mr. F. Ryles, and has been operated as the Brandon branch of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies since May 1. The stock will be subscribed in the central organization. A plan of management has been worked out as follows: First, there is a central board of directors for the organization, three from the Brandon and three from the Winnipeg district. In addition each plant has its local board of management, consisting of nine members. The central board delegates to the two local boards of management a large measure of control over their respective plants.

The plant in Winnipeg manufactures butter exclusively. In Brandon both butter and ice cream will be made. The ice cream will be marketed under the trade mark "Manco."

There have been several factors which have contributed to the financial success of the enterprise during the first five years of its operation. It has had an efficient manager and staff with a low overhead, the only salaried man being the Manager, Mr. McKay. The capital investment, considering the volume, was very low. When the plant was taken over in 1921, the make was 371,143 pounds of butter. In 1926 the make was 1,306,179 pounds. In summer time it has been necessary to run the plant 24 hours a day to handle the output. A most up-to-date accounting system has been installed. The share-



J. A. Caulder
President and
general manager,
Saskatchewan Co-
operative Cream-
eries.

Centres of the Co-
operative Cream-
ery business in
Saskatchewan and
Manitoba



holders' auditors have worked out a system whereby a detailed monthly statement is presented to the directors in addition to the annual statement. Depreciation is taken care of monthly, and it is known at the end of each individual month just exactly where the company stands. Good assistance has also been rendered to the company by the United Farmers of Manitoba, which has strongly supported the organization from the beginning and has helped substantially in accounting for the increase in volume, until now it is practically four times what it was four years ago.

The president of the Board of Directors is G. Fjelsted, Gimli; the vice-president, William Robson, of Deleau, and the secretary-treasurer, Gordon W. Tovell, of Winnipeg.

The Saskatchewan Situation

The present situation with regard to the creamery business in Saskatchewan arose out of the policy of extravagant expansion pursued by the old Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries in the boom period. In 1919 and 1920 that organization made capital expenditures greatly in excess of requirements, with the result that it soon found itself in financial difficulties and paid no dividends after 1921. In order to save it a merger was arranged with Caulders Limited. Some six weeks ago I interviewed J. A. Caulder, now president and general manager of the amalgamated company.

"Caulders Limited," he said, "while in competition with the Saskatchewan Co-op., always met its bond interest on due date and paid 16 annual dividends on preferred stock. The managers and directors of Caulders Limited felt that the two companies merged had a satisfactory future, otherwise the merger would not have been consummated as the board of directors of Caulders Limited had heavy investments in their company. By merging it was felt that a tremendous amount of unnecessary expense would be eliminated. The management and board of directors of the new company feel that Saskatchewan is due for big development along dairy lines and that with the increased volume, both in production and local sales, with only a slight increase in capital expenditure in the next few years the amalgamated company will be on a splendid basis within a reasonably short time.

"No cash changed hands on the merger. Caulders' preferred and common shareholders rank ahead of the Co-op. shareholders owing to the fact that dividends had been paid regularly in their company. The amalgamated company took over the operations under the name of Saskatchewan Co-operative

Creameries Limited, and in the merger an option was given by the shareholders of Caulders Limited to the new company, covering a period of five years. The amalgamated company can, therefore, be changed into a real co-operative organization or a pool if that is deemed advisable, by paying off Caulders Limited shareholders. It is believed that the company can make much improved returns without in any way increasing the cost of the product to the general public. Economies, amounting to over \$100,000 a year were put into effect the first month in which the amalgamated company operated.

"The new company has approximately \$2,500,000 worth of fixed assets and approximately \$2,000,000 of invested capital with 6,000 shareholders. The combined business of the two companies last year was over \$8,000,000."

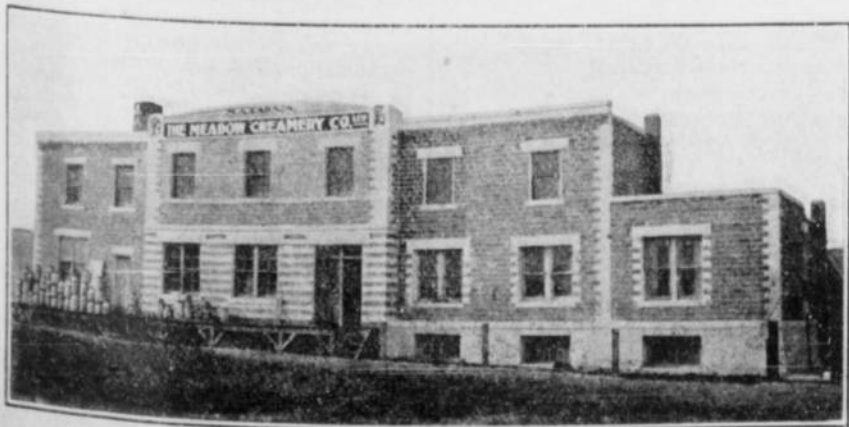
The company is now operating 48 creameries in Saskatchewan and one in Winnipeg, which is kept chiefly for assembling cars, grading and shipping to the Eastern and European markets. Caulders Limited had 23 creameries when it entered the merger and the Co-op. had 30, five of which have since been closed at points where there was duplication of plants. The two companies last year sold 3,500,000 pounds of print butter in Saskatchewan and Winnipeg and the combined make was slightly over 12,000,000 pounds.

Covers the Province

The organization is now situated so as to give a service covering the entire province of Saskatchewan. It has over 40,000 patrons. It operates 50 retail milk wagons in Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Swift Current and Regina. Ice cream is made at eight points and distributed from 20 points under the trade name of "Caulder's Velvet." The policy of the company will be to export butter during the export season and to ship the butter as soon as possible after it is made.

One of the first official acts of the new company was to discontinue its egg and poultry marketing service, other than as agents for the provincial Poultry Pool. The company is now the sole distributor for the Saskatchewan Poultry Pool in its Saskatchewan and Manitoba business. The company also discontinued handling potatoes, dairy butter and cheese.

"The policy of the company," said Mr. Caulder, "is to eliminate the speculator in the company's products to the best possible degree. After interest is paid on the company's bonds and preferred and common stock, the surplus above reserve will be distributed as a patronage dividend. The company is the largest exporter of butter of its own manufacture in Canada and the largest strictly creamery organization in Western Canada. It has



The Creamery at Alix, Alta., where the Central Alberta Pool Butter is made.



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What price twine!

Getting our money's worth
is what counts

BY A THRIFTY FARMER

"If it hadn't been for an argument with my neighbor, I'd probably still be wasting money on binder twine.

"He called me penny-wise. Claimed a saving of a cent or so a pound was not worth the grief of breaks and loose bundles that went with cheap twine. After we argued a while, he said 'Plymouth' twine was really more economical because it was longer per pound than my twine. Right then and there I called his bluff by measuring an 8-pound ball of each.

Plymouth ran 432 feet longer per ball

"Well, I was surprised! My twine averaged only 448 feet—altho it was tagged 500 ft. per pound. His Plymouth gave 502 feet to the pound. I had been paying for 432 ft. per ball that I didn't get. And more tests gave the same results.

"Thus, I learned Plymouth's guaranteed length* means that I get my money's worth. I'd not only been throwing away money on short length twine, but I'd been putting up with needless trouble.

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*Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.



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of Plymouth rope.

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the six-point binder twine



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the six-point binder twine

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2. It's stronger—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. It's even—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. It's better wound—no tangling;
5. It's insect repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. It's mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

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You can easily test Plymouth's length per pound against any other twine. The experiment pictured at the left has been made frequently.

Take a ball of Plymouth and any twine of the same weight and tagged as being the same length per pound and unwind them down the road. Then measure the length. Plymouth twine wins out—7% to 16% longer than cheaper twines.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE
COMPANY
North Plymouth, Mass.
Welland, Canada

the cold storage facilities taken over from the old Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries. The cold storage end of the business has much improved during the last two years and it is now on a self-sustaining basis."

The organization is controlled by a board of 14 directors, seven of them appointed by the vote of 29 delegates previously elected by the different locals of the former co-operative company; and the other seven appointed by 29 delegates previously elected by Caulder's Limited shareholders. From this board of 14 a working executive of five is selected. A full meeting of the board of directors is held on the first Tuesday in each month and of the executive on the third Tuesday. Altogether the company has an ambitious staff of 500 people going the limit in their endeavor to put the amalgamated company on a permanently sound financial basis.

The Alberta Dairy Pool

The Alberta Dairy Pool, that is the provincial organization, with headquarters in Edmonton, started in business in 1926. At that time it had, according to the secretary, J. R. Love, M.L.A., three choices as to the method by which it would operate. The first was to acquire, by lease, purchase or construction, its own creameries. The second was to act as a bargaining association and sell milk and butter-fat, while the third was to contract with the present manufacturers to manufacture, finance and market the products of the pool on a cost plus basis.

"The latter plan was the one adopted with regard to butter-fat," said Mr. Love. "In 1926 the pool operated at 12 points under contract with five different companies. The results of the year's work were so satisfactory that our membership doubled. This year we are contracting with approximately 40 creameries and well over 50 per cent. of the butter produced in Alberta will be manufactured in pool creameries.

"The basis on which the pool and the companies under contract work is as follows: The producers supply the cream at each of these points and receive as their initial payment the full market price for their butter-fat. The company is responsible for the economical operation of the plant and the marketing of the butter in co-operation with the pool. From the total proceeds of the butter sales from each creamery are deducted the cost of operation, including supplies, interest and depreciation, and one cent per pound of butter received by the creamery company for supervising and financing the operation of the creamery and the marketing of the butter. The companies working for the pool have market connections in all parts of the world, the cost of which is taken care of in this one cent per pound. The net profits earned by each creamery pool creamery are prorated on a per pound basis to the producers who ship to that creamery.

"The pool receives daily a copy of the churn report for each pool creamery. It also receives details of each sale of butter made. At the end of each month a cost statement is sent to the pool showing in detail every item of expense in connection with the operation of each pool creamery. Under this arrangement the pool has a close check on the business done on its behalf by the companies. The investment of the present manufacturer is protected and his business is conducted in the interests of the producer."

The Alberta Dairy Pool is a movement which sprung up on the wave of enthusiasm which followed the successful inauguration of the Wheat Pool. The first sign-up was made in the drive for memberships in three pools, the other two being the livestock pool and the poultry pool. The membership was spread pretty well over the province and the new organization had the provincial outlook to consider. The present arrangement was decided upon and it will be continued throughout the present five-year sign-up period. The permanent policy may be different. The pool has had good co-operation from the manufacturers with whom they have contracted. The direct overhead is light, the only permanent pool employees being the secretary and a stenographer.

The Central Alberta Pool

There are, as has been stated previously in this article, two dairy pools in Alberta. The Central Alberta Dairy Producers' Association has its headquarters at Alix, where N. A. Larsen, the moving spirit of the organization, has a large creamery.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN

Editor and Manager

Associate Editors:

R. D. COLQUETTE, P. M. ABEL, AMY J. ROE

Artist: ARCH. DALE

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The Manitoba Election

Few governments have ever had their administrative record so thoroughly overhauled or subjected to more vigorous criticism than the Bracken government during the recent election campaign in Manitoba. The three opposition groups, Conservative, Liberal and Labor, all well organized and ably led, vied with each other in their condemnation of the government's record. Every possible argument unfavorable to the government was presented to the electors of the province. Under such circumstances it is rather a striking tribute to the sober thought of the Manitoba electorate that they have called upon the Bracken government to continue in office for another five years and have given the government sufficient support in the House to carry on.

In provincial affairs in Manitoba there is not a great deal of difference between the policies of the government and the Liberal and Conservative parties. The election was largely fought upon the government's record, and here the government had a marked advantage over its two leading opponents. The administrative records of the late Liberal and Conservative governments were such that its present supporters were rather glad to avoid the subject. On the other hand, the record of the Bracken government, particularly in financial affairs, was perhaps without any superior in Canada. Party lines are very lightly drawn in Manitoba and the majority of Liberal and Conservative electors evidently placed public welfare above party advantage and decided it would be an error to discharge a capable government.

The past five years in Manitoba has been a period of necessary reorganization and readjustment. The next five years must be a period of sound businesslike expansion and progress. The government will be expected to carry out a program of development, particularly with the natural resources of the province. It will be upon the record of the government in this direction that its success in the next five years will be largely judged. It seems reasonable to expect that a government which has brought the province out of a financial morass should be able to handle any other problems that have to be faced.

Manitoba's first experience with the alternative ballot seems to have been pretty generally satisfactory and to have given a more accurate representation of the viewpoint of the electorate. An error in the act by which two contradictory statements appear side by side as to the markings which will invalidate a ballot have caused complications in two constituencies. This can easily be ironed out when the legislature meets. Proportional representation in the city of Winnipeg has continued to give the same satisfaction as in previous elections and even the most timid and skeptical will now admit that P.R. might be extended more widely.

The Hudson Bay Railway

The president of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, has had a very interesting exchange of telegrams in an endeavor to ensure the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway in 1927, in accord with Premier King's pre-election pledge. Unfortunately, in Premier King's absence the

correspondence has been conducted by acting-Premier Robb and Mr. Dunning, minister of railways. It is always interesting to hear Mr. King explain the non-fulfilment of his pre-election pledges. It is coming to be a rather popular political outdoor sport to have Mr. King interpret his pre-election statements. His pre-election pledges rest rather lightly on his conscience and he has an expansive method of explaining which apparently satisfies himself—if no one else. However, the correspondence has had a good effect in impressing upon the government that the prairie people are determined that there shall be no undue delay in the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway.

Considering the whole situation, we are inclined to believe that the prairie people regard as the chief guarantee that the Hudson Bay Railway will be completed without undue delay the fact that Charles A. Dunning is minister of railways and is in charge of construction. Mr. Dunning's record as premier of Saskatchewan indicates that when he publicly sets his hand to a certain task he carries it through. Until he became minister of railways the Hudson Bay route was on the shelf and the rails and equipment were rusting out. Today the official announcement states that 1,100 men with ten work trains are pushing the road and the steel rapidly towards the Bay. This sounds good to the prairie people when they remember that no less than 45 years ago the first announcement was made in Winnipeg that the rails had actually been shipped for the building of the Bay line and that the project has been pretty much a political football ever since.

There is a great deal of opposition to the Hudson Bay Railway in Eastern Canada, some of it no doubt within the ranks of the government. The necessity of political support from the prairie provinces has compelled the government to guarantee the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and nothing short of that would ever have brought it about. It can hardly be regarded as a national crisis if the last link of steel into Fort Nelson is laid in the spring of 1928 rather than in the fall of 1927. There is harbor improvement work to be done and charting of routes through the Straits before there will be accommodation for steamships or steamships to accommodate. Despite all statements to the contrary, official and otherwise, it hardly seems conceivable that Port Nelson will be abandoned as a terminus in favor of Fort Churchill after the nearer port has been so frequently recommended by competent engineers. The Hudson Bay Railway should be open for traffic to the Bay in 1928. While that would not be perhaps a complete fulfilment of the promises made by a certain prominent gentleman who was looking for votes in the prairie provinces last September, it would, nevertheless, look pretty good to the people of Western Canada.

World Economic Conference

The most encouraging note of the year in international affairs is found in the report of the World Economic Conference which concluded its 17 days' sessions at Geneva on May 23. This great conference was called by the League of Nations to consider world economic problems. Invitations were extended to all nations whether members or non-members of the League of Nations. Delegates were in most cases appointed by the various national governments, though without power to commit their governments on matters of policy. Practically the whole world sat in the World Economic Conference, even the United States and Russia, the two outstanding non-members of the League of Nations, having delegates present.

Questions of international commerce bulked largest in the discussions at the World Economic Conference and in this discussion customs tariffs constituted the main feature. Nearly all the nations maintain protective tariffs and the bulk of the delegates would consequently be protectionists. Bearing this in mind the

final report of the conference unanimously adopted (Russia abstaining) assumes the highest importance. The following is the tariff resolution of the World Economic Conference:

In view of the fact that harmful effects upon production and trade result from the high and constantly changing tariffs which are applied in many countries;

And since substantial improvement in the economic conditions can be obtained by increased facilities for international trade and commerce;

And in view of the fact that tariffs, though within the sovereign jurisdiction of the separate states, are not a matter of purely domestic interest, but greatly influence the trade of the world;

And in view of the fact that some of the causes which have resulted in the increase of tariffs and in other trade barriers since the war have largely disappeared and others are diminishing;

The conference declares that the time has come to put an end to the increase in tariffs and to move in the opposite direction.

In this resolution it is for the first time declared by an international conference that customs tariffs "are not merely a matter of purely domestic interest." The effect of such a declaration must eventually be to bring about a profound change in the consideration of tariff legislation. The declaration that high and constantly changing tariffs are injurious to production and trade is another fact now given world emphasis. The recommendation that all nations move toward lower tariffs is a recognition that tariffs play an important part in the promotion of peace or war.

The World Economic Conference delegates examined the seven main arguments advanced by different nations for the maintenance of high tariffs and concludes its analysis of these arguments in the following striking words: "Such are some of the principal illusions and most dangerous practices which have impoverished certain nations or hindered their economic reconstruction."

The conference recommends the various nations of the earth to start by reducing tariffs which have arisen out of war disturbances, to avoid tariff wars and to conclude commercial treaties with one another on certain standardized lines.

The League of Nations was organized to promote peace and goodwill and as far as possible to abolish warfare as a means of settling international disputes. The statesmen and economic experts of the League of Nations clearly realize that most modern wars have been brought about largely by causes relating to trade development. They realize also that economic factors will play the leading role in the future peace of the world. For this reason the World Economic Conference was called to consider these economic problems. Instead of beating about the bush and passing platitudinous resolutions the delegates to the Economic Conference went right to the root of the matter and have given the world a concrete, definite statement on the tariff question. If the nations of the earth take to heart the recommendations of the World Economic Conference they will eliminate one of the chief underlying causes of international jealousy and ill-will which promote wars.

Reforming the Lords

The recent announcement in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor and also by Lord Birkenhead that the Baldwin government proposes an immediate and rather comprehensive reform of the hereditary upper chamber has brought another first-class problem into the field of British politics. As outlined by Lord Cave, the government plan is to reduce the membership in the House of Lords from 740 to 350. The hereditary principle is not to be entirely abolished. The present hereditary members will elect a certain number from their own ranks who will hold office for 12 years. The government will then nominate a certain number of temporary lords for similar terms. The temporary lords are to represent all grades of society and one-third of their number is to retire every fourth year. The present control which the House of

Commons has over the veto power of the House of Lords is to be retained, but provision is to be made that the powers of the House of Lords cannot be further reduced at any one session of parliament.

A rather striking commentary upon the antiquated constitution of the House of Lords was afforded by the fact that even when its own existence was under discussion there were only 200 members out of 740 in attendance. Further argument is unnecessary to indicate the need for radical reform to make the upper chamber a really useful and constructive part of the British parliamentary system. The larger number of the members of the House of Lords seldom or never attend its sessions.

While the announcement of the government's proposals have stirred up a hornet's nest within the ranks of its party in the House of Commons, there seems to be a considerable element of the Lords favorable to reform. A large number of the peers seem to favor a program of reform in which they will have some voice while a Conservative government is in power. Some have even suggested that it would be wiser to undertake a reform at the present time under Conservative auspices rather than to wait for the return of a Labor government with prospects of much more radical reform and possibly abolition.

Slowly but steadily British parliamentary institutions evolve towards higher efficiency in democratic government. Antiquated in many respects as it is, the House of Lords is even today less powerful and less autocratic than our Canadian Senate. Should the reform of the Lords actually take place we may then have some reason to hope that our own upper chamber may be reformed and become a more useful factor in our parliamentary system.

The Income Tax

The farmers of Western Canada along with other consumers may as well prepare for a battle royal on the income tax. Powerful interests are determined that the income tax must be abolished and the \$55,000,000 which it now produces will then be raised largely through the tariff and thus thrown upon the shoulders of those least able to bear it. The Montreal Gazette and other similar organs are conducting a vigorous campaign for the abolition of the income tax. The Retail Trade Bureau is hammering against it steadily.

The arguments against the income tax are by no means all of them honest. The fact is that those who pay the income tax don't like to pay it and would like to be free from it—for which of course nobody can really blame them. But, on the other hand, the income tax today is extremely light and we do not believe there is a single citizen of Canada who is embarrassed by the amount of income tax which he is called upon to pay.

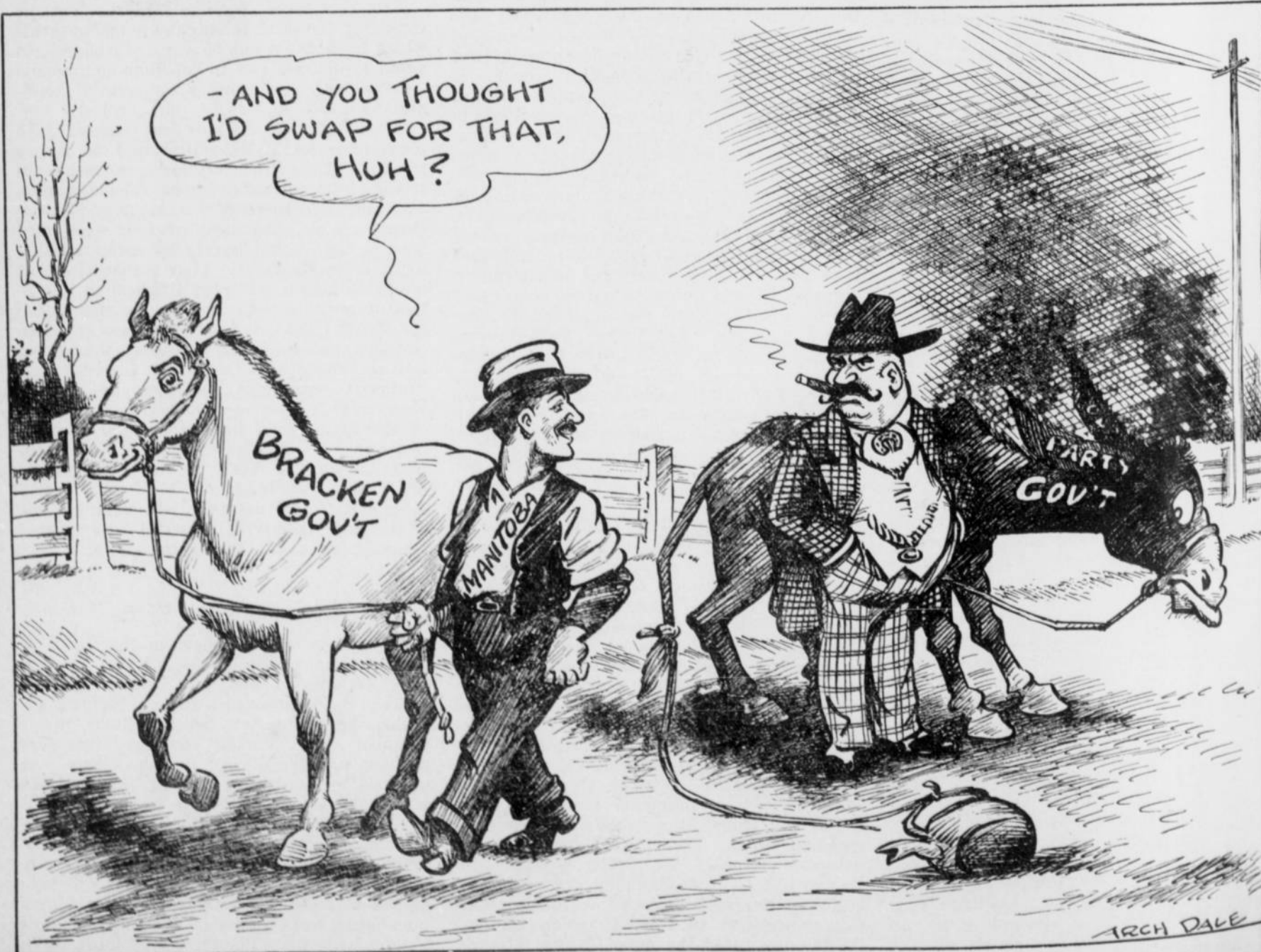
The argument that our present income tax deters immigration will not stand investigation for a moment. A married man with two children is exempted on the first \$4,000 of his income. Can anyone conceive of an immigrant being deterred from entering Canada because of the fact that if he had an income of \$5,000 it would cost him \$20, whereas if he had only \$4,000 income he would pay nothing. The contention is ridiculous. Equally fallacious is the suggestion that people are being driven out of Canada by the income tax. An individual with an income of \$10,000, a married man with two children, today pays an income tax of \$220. No one could seriously suggest that he would think of leaving for another country where his income tax might be reduced by \$50 or \$100 per year. The claim that capital

is scared out of Canada by the income tax, and particularly American capital, is answered by the fact that American capital is coming into Canada today faster than ever before in the history of the Dominion.

It is undoubtedly true that there is a certain amount of dishonesty in the preparation of income tax returns by which the government loses a certain amount of revenue. That applies also to the collection of tariff revenue and excise taxes or any other tax where there is a possibility of evasion.

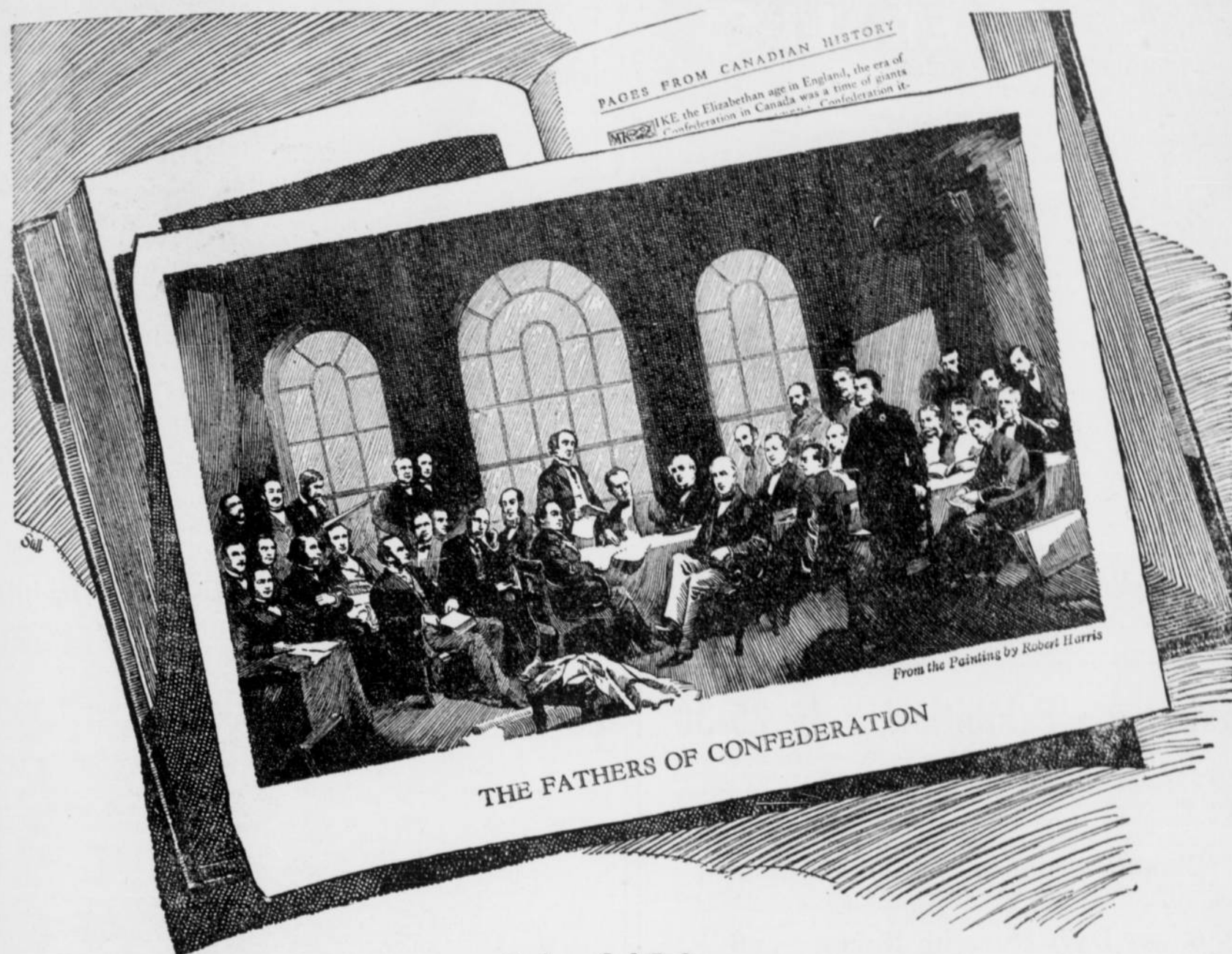
The Gazette makes much of the fact that only 3,653 Canadian farmers paid income tax on their 1925 incomes and assumes at once that farmers are dishonestly evading the payment of their fair share of income taxes. We have no doubt that there are cases where this would be true, but in the main farmers do not pay income tax because they do not have the necessary incomes upon which to pay. If any farmer is dishonestly evading the payment of his taxes it is up to the government to prosecute. No one is seeking to protect a dishonest tax dodger.

The fundamental principle that must not be overlooked is that those who are enjoying large incomes are entitled to pay something extra towards the cost of running the country. In other words, they should pay in proportion to their ability to pay and the income tax is the only tax levied upon that basis. If the income tax is abolished the necessary revenue must be raised by other methods, chiefly through the customs tariff, which falls particularly heavy upon people with small incomes and those with large families. The time to protest against any change in the income tax is before the budget comes down. Once the budget is announced the government is committed and there is practically no chance of revising the budget.



Nothing Doing

1867 • DIAMOND JUBILEE SERIES • 1927



Colourful Names Throng Canada's Pages of Sixty Years Ago

PALMER, CARTER, DICKEY, WHALEN, HENRY, FISHER, BARNARD, STEEVES, GALT, SHEA, CHANDLER, CHAPAIS, CAMPBELL, LANGEVIN, GEORGES ETIENNE CARTIER, MITCHELL, HAVILAND, COCKBURN, POPE, JOHNSON, THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, MCCULLY, GEORGE BROWN, TACHÉ, JOHN A. MACDONALD, WILLIAM MCDUGALL, OLIVER MOWAT, CHARLES TUPPER, SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, COLONEL GRAY, GEORGE COLES, J. H. GRAY, A. A. MACDONALD.—*Fathers of Confederation.*

WHAT an inspiration to Canadians of today is the memory of these men, who welded the scattered communities of Victoria's subjects in British North America into one magnificent whole, and laid down the basic principles of the Empire's largest unit!

We honour their names now in this Diamond Jubilee year of the Confederation, which they achieved by forming a Dominion from "sea to sea."

Presiding over the Conference which resolved on Union was Etienne Pascal Taché, a veteran of the War of 1812, who expressed the loyalty of his fellow-countrymen when he said, "The last gun to be fired for British supremacy in America would be fired by a French-Canadian."

John A. Macdonald and Georges Etienne Cartier were commanding figures in the Conference. By their side were George Brown, of the *Toronto Globe*, a "dyed-in-the-wool" Liberal, who forgot party in his desire for Union; T. Alexander Galt, master of finance; Thomas D'Arcy McGee, poet, historian, orator; William McDougall, distinguished son of a loyalist; Oliver Mowat, a legal giant, who afterwards became Premier of Ontario; Charles Tupper, master debater; Samuel Leonard Tilley, a power in the Maritime Provinces; Adams G. Archibald, great parliamentarian.

These are the men who foresaw the necessity of a trans-continental railway that would connect sea with sea, and their vision became a reality in the subsequent achievement of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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After a half century's experience as a horse judge, Alex Galbraith, declares that he has never seen an animal to surpass in beauty My Major Dara, shown above. This champion saddle horse was owned by Mrs. Loula Long Combes, Kansas City, Mo.

Foals Which Become Champions

The final test of a horseman is his ability to pick the individuals which will develop into winners from among a bunch of colts in the rough

By ALEX. GALBRAITH

IF anybody thinks on reading this title that they are going to learn how to accomplish this from anything I can tell them they are sadly mistaken, and may just as well disabuse their minds on this score first as last.

When the editor asked me to write on the subject, I replied that those who had the ability to pick out in foalhood future prize-winners were few and far between, and that I never laid claim to being one of the select few. In my lifetime I have only known I think, two men—one a Clydesdale man and the other a Shire man—long since dead—who seemed to have the instinctive, unerring ability to always pick the future winner when but a few days or weeks old.

However, if I were compelled to make a choice, the very first thing I would do would be to examine the ancestors of the foal, including the sire, but more especially the dam and the grand dam. I would make the further bold assertion that anyone who would disregard the character of the parents in such a predicament would act very foolishly to say the least. No man however expert or experienced would be at all safe in investing much money in a foal while ignorant of the merits of its immediate ancestors. I have seen a good many fine looking foals sired by inferior or grade stallions that, when they grew up, turned out very indifferent horses and conversely have known of foals that looked common, under-sized and even crooked but from good parentage, that matured into prominent prize-winners. Such being the case, and I think all breeders will admit this general statement, it becomes a question of what other signs or appearances should influence a prospective buyer.

Allow for Good Nursing Dam

It must be borne in mind that a well nursed foal will always look very much better than one whose dam is an indifferent milker. Mares that become fat while nursing will usually raise half starved foals, and in cases of this kind the sooner such foals are taught to eat grain and are weaned the better off they will be. At fairs or shows where foals are exhibited the prizes usually go to the fat, well nursed foals, especially if they happen to be early foals and consequently of a good size; but it does not by any means follow that these plump foals will retain their places in the show ring later on.

What is far more important is to see that the limbs, pasterns, and feet are right. These are the fundamentals which nobody can afford to neglect. In old Clydesdale times it used to be considered a necessity to have

"Feet, fetlocks and feather, For tops may come but bottoms never."

There is a lot of truth in this quaint couplet. Most breeders of draft horses have observed that foals quite frequently come crooked, especially large foals. The forelegs or the hind-legs may be anything but attractive; in fact they may be bent in all kinds of ways when the foal is born, and yet with age and strength will often straighten up and turn out a fine horse. Some foals show a strong tendency to be curby when young and get entirely over it, but if your foal has small feet and short stubby pasterns you may make up your mind that these natural faults will always militate against him in the show ring, and probably affect the freedom of his action. Some manipulation of feet and hoof heads may prove beneficial to a certain extent, but defects of that kind are very apt to be permanent and hence the necessity of seeing that the parents are right in that respect.

These Never Change

Quality, style and symmetry are all required in the high class horse. Quality is desirable in any kind or age of horse, and in the case of foals it is manifested in the prominent, bright, clear eye, the fine silky coat, thin skin and flat, dense cannon bones. Style is expressed in the bony head, and long, lofty, rangy neck, and clean cut throat latch. Symmetry simply means the proper proportion of one part to another. A short back for instance and long, level hind quarter, means the symmetrical proportions of that part of the anatomy. A long back and a short, steep rump destroys the lines of symmetry and although the subject may be a useful draft horse or willing slave, he can never be called a high class horse for the show ring.

But after all the first essentials sine qua non, must always include the perfection of the underpinning. This is the foundation of the edifice and if in any way defective, the building on of bulk and weight and abnormal fat, as is frequently done, simply resembles the house built on sand that has no endurance, and gives no permanent satisfaction.

Saskatoon Exhibition, July 25-30

The pick of Western Canada's pure-bred horses, cattle, sheep and swine; finest samples of the world's best grains and grasses; dairy products; prize poultry; annual show of the Saskatoon kennel club; beautiful horticultural displays; splendid exhibits of boys' manual training work, girls' sewing and art needlework, women's domestic science; Federal and Provincial government exhibits.

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no drenching. It cannot be given wrong. Over 35
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Livestock Shrink in Transit

"With nine years' experience in buying and shipping of hogs," says T. V. Martin, Leslieville, Alta., "I found that many things had a bearing in the shrinkage of animals in transit; standing on a board floor that is vibrating causes the hog to contract and strain all his muscles, the agitation causes rapid waste, and the first three hours cause most shrink."

"If hogs are not fed or watered for 15 hours before weighing and loading they will be ready to eat and drink where they are unloaded and will gain. Do not salt for week before shipping as salt is a laxative, causes craving for water, then the nervous strain will cause all food and water in system to pass quickly, causing heavy shrink. Dry, solid feed should be given the last few days of the feeding, a minimum of water with the last two feeds. In co-operative shipments there are some who will stuff before shipping and get the benefit of any proper feeding by others, but if one is shipping his own stuff any feed that is given the day of shipment is thrown away, unless sold at station to shipper. Three miles haul in wagons of watered and fed hogs mean two per cent. shrink. They shrink more on warm days than cool or cold days. Slippery car floors increases shrink, also will cause hogs to pile up and smother in car in either hot or cold weather. Hogs do not lay down while car is moving as a rule, so they must have good footing or they will fall down, then others pile on to keep from slipping till those in bottom smother."

Favors Yorkshire Hog

"I should judge from the tone of Ed. Russell's letter in The Guide that he was extremely prejudiced against the York-shire or white hogs."

"In Western Canada all white hogs are called Yorkshires. A litter of pigs from a black, red or spotted sow and a York-shire boar will often contain all white pigs, and although they may have other characteristics of the Berkshire, Duroc or Poland-China, nevertheless they will be called Yorkshires because they are white."

A farmer will often raise grade York-shires for several years and then raise pure-breds of another breed, usually a lard type breed. He will soon be heard saying that his pure-breds lead by a mile. I consider it hardly fair to compare pure-breds with grades. Pure-breds should be compared with pure-breds, and grades with grades."

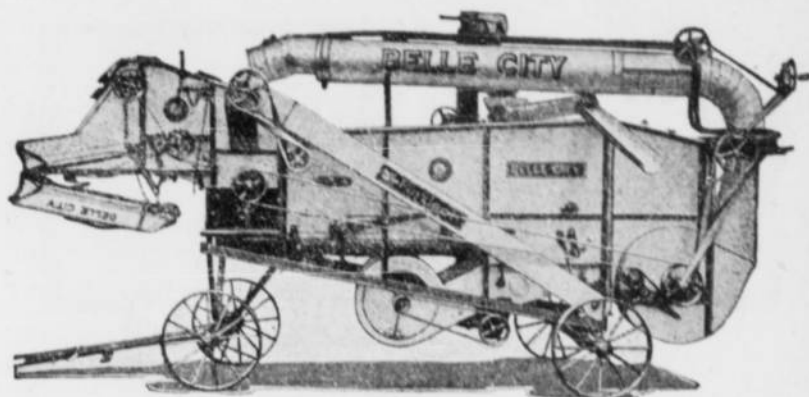
"Yorkshires are usually more prolific than any other breed of swine. Taking 800 litters of each breed from the records of the Canadian National Livestock Records Association it shows that the Yorkshires averaged 10.2 pigs per litter, and the nearest breed to the Yorkshires, namely, the Duroc-Jerseys, averaged 8.4 pigs per litter."

"At the Lacombe Experimental Station, during the year 1923, the average York-shire litter farrowed was 11.2, as compared with 11.1 for Berkshires, and 9.3 for Duroc-Jerseys. There were also a greater number of gilts with their first litters among the Yorkshires, which has helped to lower the breed average because the gilts farrowed smaller litters than the older sows. In the average number of pigs raised per sow, Yorkshires led with an average of 7.4 per sow; Berkshires, with an average of 6.7, and the Duroc-Jerseys, 4.8 per sow. This surely proves that the Yorkshires are more prolific and make better mothers than the sows of other breeds."

"I believe it possible for any farmer to produce a paying number of selects. As a rule there are two periods when hogs are at their best from a financial stand-point. Usually during March and April in the spring, and August and September in the fall, the prices are at the highest point. I usually plan to have my litters farrowed so that they will be the right weight to catch these high markets. I find that February and August are the best farrowing months. I have been able to raise as many pigs per sow during February as in the August litters. My sows farrowed in a straw shed when it was 25 below zero and never lost a pig from the cold."

Belle City All Steel Threshers

Backed by over Thirty Years' Experience



Two Sizes—22 x 40 and 28 x 48

**Small enough to Own Alone--
Large enough for a
Neighborhood**

And Priced Within the Reach of ALL

Here is an outfit that brings in bigger profits from every grain crop. Its owner is independent of big threshing crews with their disappointments and costliness. He threshes at his own convenience—gets bigger yields through clean, unhurried work—and is prepared to market his grain when prices are best

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Made of structural steel angles and tees, hot-riveted, galvanized steel body. Strong and durable, without unnecessary weight. Clean-lined and practical in design and appearance. Threshes fast and clean—with minimum power

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Large roomy straw chamber. Practically entire separation is right at cylinder, due to unusually long grate area. Four-section straw decks, operating on two steel four-throw cranks, mean operation with minimum vibration. One-third more agitation than in other threshers, insuring good cleaning. Large chaffer and sieve capacity.

Timken Bearings—Alemite-Zerk Oiling— Ensure a Light-Running Separator

The 22x40 Belle City has 20 Timken Roller Bearings in its design—all self-aligning. The 28x48 Belle City has 22 Timken Roller Bearings, and Alemite-Zerk oiling system. Result—real economy in power, oil and labor.

Big Capacity

Farmers and threshermen everywhere refer to the Belle City as the "little machine with big capacity"—largely due to the four-section counter-balanced straw rack, driven by four-throw cranks, which run freely in Timken anti-friction roller bearings, easily adjusted for wear and self-aligning. No other thresher of similar size has so great a separating capacity.

THE BELLE CITY BEATER prevents straw winding on the cylinder—prevents grain mixing with straw—increases separating capacity—**THE BELLE CITY FEEDER** designed especially does not leak grain; does not kick back under the apron, governs perfectly and will not slug.

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111,300 enthusiastic owners will tell you
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In hundreds of gruelling tests it has broken world's records in a most impressive way. Below are listed some of the more important ones.

Economy—Cannonball Baker, in a Coast to Coast run, averaged 51.9 miles per gallon. 5,205 drivers in a nationwide economy test averaged 46.3 miles per gallon.

Power and performance—55 miles or more per hour; 5 to 30 miles in 13 seconds. At Rockingham Speedway the Whippet ran 500 miles in 10 hours, 23 minutes, 14 seconds, bucking a terrific 50 mile gale.

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Stamina—From Death Valley, 284 feet below sea level to the crest of White Mountain, 13,150 feet above sea level . . . the highest spot ever reached by an automobile on the Pacific Coast.

The Whippet has also established new standards of safety, roominess, comfort, beauty.

4 wheel brakes—The only car in the low priced field with this necessary factor for safety.

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More room—By actual measurement the Whippet has more leg, head and elbow room than any other light car—due to its unique body and dash construction.

Greater beauty—Long, low graceful lines resembling the exclusive custom-built cars of this Continent and Europe.

Just drive the car . . . that's the only way to judge its remarkable value.

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OVERLAND
Whippet



The above picture is a sequel to the page of pictures published in the last Guide portraying worthy old horses owned by our readers. Heading the procession is the Holstein cow Lawncrest Rosa Echo, owned by the Lacombe Experimental Farm. Following her are four of her 15 calves—15 calves in her eighteen years! That's a record which stands as a challenge. Now, you owners of doddies and whitefaces and aristocratic roans, and you who have exceptional cows with pedigrees recorded in Tin Can Alley, come forward with your photos. There are not many cows in Western Canada who can match calves with Lawncrest Rosa Echo, but The Guide would like to publish the pictures of those who can come nearest. Address letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

"I wean my pigs when eight weeks old. As I use practically all our milk for the poultry I have none for the pigs. I feed the newly-weaned pigs on sifted oat chop and shorts which is made sloppy with water. This mixture is soaked from one feeding time till the next, and is fed until the pigs are three months old. I then reduce the shorts and add a little barley chop. From five to six months old they are fed half barley and half oat chop, and for the last two or three weeks they are fed two-thirds barley and one-third oat chop. I also cut green feed composed of oats, peas and rape and feed to them in their pens.

"They receive practically no milk. Too much milk will cause them to develop too large middles, and barley fed too heavily during the earlier part of their lives will cause them to grow short and thick and thus deprive the shipper of the premium.

"By following this method I have been able to obtain from 50 to 60 per cent. select grade for my hogs after selling the choicest from each litter for breeding purposes. I believe it pays to try and produce the select hog as it costs just as much to raise one as the other.

"I find it profitable to feed Potassium Iodide to my brood sows and to keep a mineral ration composed of 185 pounds of soft coal, 2 pounds sulphur, five pounds slacked lime and eight pounds of salt before my hogs at all times."—Alberta Farmer.

July with the Flock Master

"We often notice amongst the flock a sheep limping or very lame. That animal should be caught and examined; look and see if there is a small stone or sliver between the hoofs as that would cause the lameness and will leave quite a sore place, and should have a little pine tar or carbolic salve applied; also see if their hoofs are too long or if they are growing under the ball of the foot; if so trim with a good sharp knife. I have often noticed some of the flock which are bitten on top of the head between the ears with flies, and they soon make one great wound, and the sheep will not rest properly. A little pine tar will stop the flies from troubling it any more.

"Keep rock salt handy so that the flock can have it whenever they want it.

"Sometimes you will notice a sheep not keeping with the flock and laying around alone. If the animal is dirty behind examine for maggots, as the flies strike them and the eggs are alive in about two days and eat right into the flesh if not destroyed. Clip off the wool, scrape all maggots off the flesh, and then put on powdered lime, unslacked, or a little pine tar.

"I would advise keeping a supply of the following articles in stock, which can be obtained at any drug store at a very small cost: turpentine, castor oil, glycerine, pine tar, carbolic salve and sweet nitre.

"I would add that sheep are great animals for eating noxious weeds, and they are very fond of young sow-thistles; they will even eat a lot of their roots if allowed to go on the land when you are doing your fall plowing, as very often the roots of the thistles turn on top."—Yorkshire World.

Protection Against Flies

As a number of readers have enquired about cheap sprays for protecting cows and horses against flies, some recent

recommendations from the Missouri College of Agriculture may be of interest:

The horn fly and stable fly give the most trouble and do the most damage. They are both blood sucking flies. The stable fly looks like the house fly and is most often seen along the legs of cattle and horses. It is the vicious bite of this fly that causes the cows to kick and stamp at milking time. The horn fly is usually seen on the head and back of the animal. Its greatest harm is done by its practice of sucking blood from the animals.

The most promising means of control is the use of sprays that have odors repellant to flies. The following sprays have proven effective and can be mixed at home at small cost: two gallons kerosene, one pound flake naphthalene; or one gallon kerosene, one gallon crude oil, one pound flake naphthalene; or two gallons kerosene, one pint crude carbolic acid or crude creosote; or two gallons used cylinder oil, drained from crankcase, one pound flake naphthalene.

The spray (using any one of the foregoing recipes) should be put on lightly as a fine mist. Heavy applications may be injurious. Care should be taken to see that none of the spray gets into the milk. Dairy cows should be sprayed twice a day as the repellent odor of the spray is not lasting. An application once a day is sufficient for work stock.—I.W.D.

Imports Good Horse

Robert McKerracher, Erhart, Man., has just returned to Manitoba, bringing with him the particularly well bred horse, Dunure Eagle (20312). This Clyde sire was bred by Jas. McConnell, Boreland, Whauphill, Scotland, and is by the world-famous Dunure Footprint. His dam, Lady Baronson (26783), winner of several prizes in Wigtownshire, was by Baronson, one of Baron's Pride's good sons. She was also dam of the Hugo Baronson first prize winner at the Hawick Highland in 1914. Dunure Eagle's second dam, the Belle (14487) was by the first prize H. and A. S. Belvidere.

The Guide has been informed that Mr. McKerracher has hired this splendid horse to a syndicate of farmers in the Teulon, Man., district for the coming summer. Dunure Eagle is said to have left a record as a foal getter in the Fyvie district of Aberdeen where he travelled as premium horse last year.

Hog Mineral Mixtures

The ordinary grain ration does not contain the variety nor a proper amount of mineral matter required to rapidly develop a large frame for early maturing hogs. One can expect a considerable percentage of weak, undersized or unthrifty pigs when no mineral mixture is used.

Without mineral matter sows are apt to go down in the back, become weak in their pasterns and many times become so weak they cannot get up when nursing a large litter of pigs. The milk drains heavily on the skeleton of the sow to supply the proper amount of mineral to the milk. The constant addition of mineral matter to the sow's ration will avoid this ailment. Hogs are more apt to suffer from mineral deficiency than other classes of livestock.

Many good commercial mixtures may be purchased on the market if the breeder does not wish to take the trouble to compound one himself. Usually these prepared mixtures are somewhat high in price. The breeder can make up 100

pounds of a good mineral mixture for about \$2.50. The minerals used in a mixture may be purchased from the following sources. Quick lime (air slaked) at local lumber yards. Steamed bone meal, or spent bone black at feed store or packing plant. Common salt at local grocery store. All other minerals mentioned may be purchased through the local druggist or by ordering from a manufacturer of chemical products.

The mineral mixture may be fed at the rate of two to three pounds per sow daily with the feed or fed free choice in a small self-feeder. In the latter case it is well to add about 25 to 35 per cent. tankage to make it more palatable. Quicklime must be thoroughly slaked to a powder before being used. This reduces its caustic properties.

Iodine in the mineral mixture is used, not only as a safeguard from hairlessness or goitre in new born pigs, but it also stimulates growth and increases vigor in growing pigs.

The following suggestions will serve as a guide for the breeder who wishes to compound his own mineral mixture:

Equal parts of salt and air-slaked lime or ground limestone. This supplies elements most apt to be lacking in the ordinary hog ration. A complex mineral mixture suggested by John M. Evvard, of the Iowa State College, is as follows:

Thirty parts common salt; 25 parts bone meal, spent bone black or bone flour; 12 parts commercial kainit or potassium chloride or wood ashes; 10 parts flowers of sulphur; 10 parts air-slaked lime or limestone finely ground; 5.7 parts Glauber's salts or sodium sulphate; 5.0 parts Epsom salts or magnesium sulphate; 2.0 parts Copperas (iron sulphate); and .3 parts potassium iodide; making a total of 100 parts.

Mixture used at the State College, Fargo, N.D.:

Forty-eight parts salt; 25 parts lime (air slaked) or ground limestone; 25 parts steamed bone meal or spent bone black; 1.9 parts copperas (iron sulphate) or iron oxide; and .1 part potassium iodide or sodium iodide; making a total of 100 parts.

Get Breed Name Right

In one of your issues I noticed 12 of your advertisers are calling the attention of the public to the fact that they have pure-bred rose comb Wyandottes for sale. The remaining ten advertisers just quote Wyandottes, not mentioning the comb.

Now, I know without ever seeing the stock of the 12 mentioned first that they are novices. It is with the best of intentions that I write to point out that there is no such thing as a single comb Wyandotte, all varieties having a rose comb.

The Wyandotte is of the American origin and was admitted to the standard of perfection in 1883. It is distinguished by a close fitting rose comb. There are eight varieties of Wyandottes, all being the same weight and shape. The ear lobes are red. I have bred this breed very successfully for a number of years, my birds going as far as Brandon and Calgary shows. I will close wishing all these new advertisers every success in 1927. I have nothing at all to sell.—C. L. Dent, Prince Albert, Sask.

Selects Involve No Extra Cost

In submitting my conclusion that it does not cost any more to raise select hogs than it does to raise thick smooths, I will first quote the record of my sow. On September 10, she farrowed her first litter of six pigs. I fed them through till April 9 and sold them at an average weight of 230 pounds, getting three selects out of the bunch. Of course this meant, at that time, six dollars to the good, over and above the thick smooth price. Although I did not keep an exact record of the feed used, I know I made a nice profit on the lot.

On June 17 following, the same sow farrowed nine pigs. This litter got one ton of middlings, kitchen refuse and green stuff from the garden till they were three-and-a-half months old. I then put them on good oat chop with a sprinkling of barley chop till they were four-and-a-half months old. After that, half and half oat and barley chop and for the last three weeks straight barley. The total value of the feed was \$98. I estimate the pigs at birth cost me \$32.50, making a total expenditure of \$130.50 for the litter.

They were sold at six months of age for a gross price of \$241.35, leaving me

the greatest balloon carcass the greatest balloon tread *make this* the world's greatest tire

A TIRE is a carcass and a tread. Goodyear has combined, in the new Goodyear Balloon, the greatest carcass and the greatest tread ever designed.

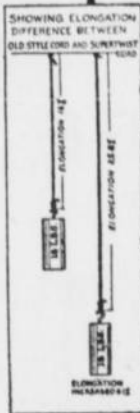
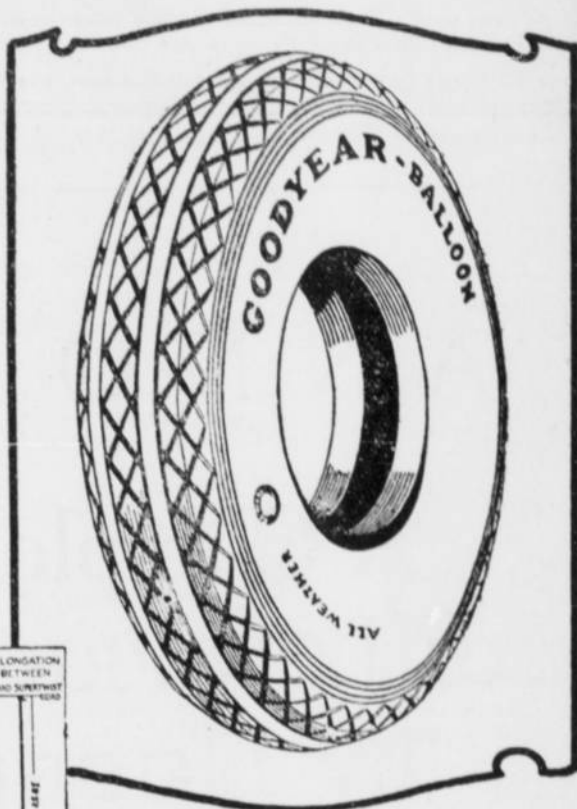
SUPERTWIST Cords

The carcass of a tire is there to absorb road shocks. The greatest enemies of balloon tire mileage are the blows and bumps which break the cords inside the tire. The new Goodyear Balloon is built of SUPERTWIST Cords, which are 61% more elastic than old-style cords. They will stand a 61% harder blow without breaking. Obviously, this tire carcass has longer life.

New All-Weather Tread

Balloon tires have raised many tread problems—rapid tread wear, uneven tread wear, noise. The new All-Weather Balloon Tread overcomes all these. It wears evenly and for thousands and thousands of miles. It runs smoothly and quietly—yet, on demand, grips the road hard and *hangs on*. It adds to the appearance of any car.

This great tire has been tested to the full—on thousands of cars and for 5,400,000 tire miles on Goodyear's test fleet. It has proved its right to the name World's Greatest Tire. It is now available, at prices no higher than you are asked for other tires, from Goodyear Selected Dealers.



*Goodyear means
Good Wear*

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MADE IN CANADA

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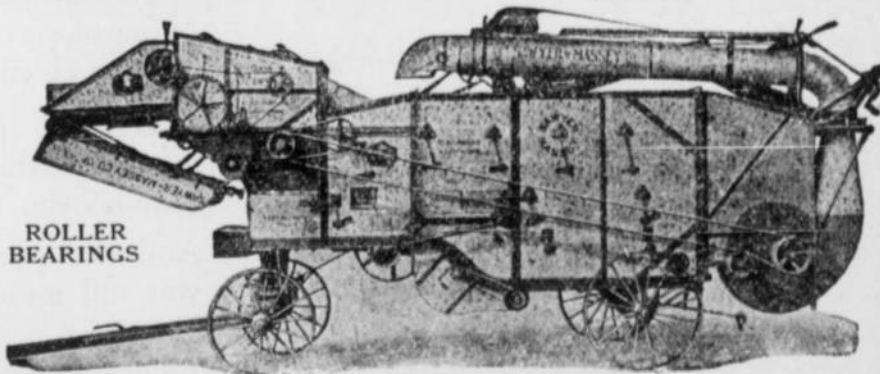
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ANNOUNCING

A Completely new line of Low PRICED Motor Cars by DODGE BROTHERS

For the second time within six weeks an important page turns—a vital new chapter opens—in the history of Dodge Brothers.

Following their recent announcement of a brilliant new line of Sixes, Dodge Brothers today carry their programme a broad step farther by presenting to the world a completely new line of low-priced Fours.

These new Fours are the biggest small cars ever built. The fleetest, smartest and by all odds the sturdiest.

Powered by Dodge Brothers remarkable new motor, they perform with genuine distinction and with a marked reduction in the consumption of fuel.

Hot-spot manifold—standard

gear transmission—five-bearing crankshaft—silent-action clutch—balloon-gear steering—new type cylinder head—new oiling and cooling systems and many other vital refinements make this the greatest four-cylinder power-unit ever created.

The new bodies are distinctively American, beautifully finished in pastel lacquers and designed by one of the country's foremost creators of custom coachwork.

The power, speed, pick-up and get-away of these new Fours will astonish you.

And the prices will astonish you still more.

DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO

\$111.35 gross profit. In this last litter six graded select, and in the two litters I gained approximately \$20 extra by having nine of the 15 graded select. My sow is a pure-bred Tamworth and she was bred both times to a Yorkshire boar. I got this relatively high number of selects without any extra trouble or unusual care in feeding. I do not consider selects are any harder to raise nor any more expensive than thick smooths and they are considerably more profitable at selling time.

Of course, I will say this, we simply must have good foundation stock to breed from, with lots of length and depth, in order to raise select bacon hogs.—F. T. R., Sask.

Handling Clover Seed Crop

Sweet clover should be cut for seed when about half of the pods have turned brown. It is best cut with a binder and set up in long shocks, or at least in rather small shocks without making any attempt to put caps on the shocks. The reason for cutting the seed when it is not all ripe is that the seed which ripens first would shell out before the last seed matures, so that the time of cutting has to be judged carefully and an effort made to secure the maximum of seed without losing it. We generally think that when half of the seeds have turned brown it is best to cut, because a severe wind storm or hail would strip off all the ripe seeds, while, on the other hand, the seed pods which remain green at the time of cutting will at least in part ripen up in the shock. Early frosts of one or two degrees do not injure the seed, but if the frost is severe enough some injury will result, because the green seeds have a good deal of moisture in them which would expand with freezing and cause injury to the seed itself. When frosts occur as the seed stands in the shock there is usually no danger if the seed has had a little time to dry before-hand.

The crop can be cut quite satisfactorily with the grain binder. It should be tied into sheaves and set up in fairly large shocks without caps. The binder always causes a considerable shattering of the seed. By attaching a long narrow box to the frame just underneath the inner end of the table canvas and another under the outer edge of the grain deck, a large quantity of the seed can be saved.

When the sheaves are thoroughly dry they may be threshed with the ordinary grain threshing machine. If the plants are not too coarse the concaves may be set as for wheat, in which case the seed will be more or less hulled at the same operation. But if the plants are very large it is advisable to remove some of the teeth and leave the concaves wide open, thus permitting the stalks to pass through readily. This is quite sufficient to remove the pods. By replacing the teeth, closing up the cylinder and putting the pods through a second or third time the separator may be made to do the work of a huller. If a clover huller is available it will be found very useful for this purpose. Hullers are made in various sizes. They differ from threshers in having rasped rollers instead of teeth.

It is hardly possible to clean out weed seed with the threshing machine. Use an ordinary wheat screen and instead of a weed screen simply put in the weed board so that the clover seed comes out through the bagger spout. The separation of weed seed can be done later with the fanning mill.

Before any sweet clover is used or sold for seed it should be scarified, that is, the seed coat should be scarred so that moisture may enter. From 30 to 90 per cent. will fail to germinate owing to the hard seed coats. A special machine called the Ames scarifier is made to do this kind of work. These cost about 100 dollars. The grain separator partially scarifies the seed when it is run through two or three times as described above. A huller will also serve the purpose if it is closed slightly and the seed put through a second time. Those who have silage cutters can scarify their sweet clover seed by lining the drum with sandpaper and running the seed over the blower which throws the seed against the gritty surface. Sweet clover seed can be cleaned more easily before it is hulled.

Weed seed can be separated from sweet clover more easily before the seed is hulled and many seed companies prefer to purchase it in the pod because they can clean it first and hull it afterwards. If many weed seeds are present it is a



Alex Cruickshank at the Yorkton Plowing Match, June 16

This outfit won four firsts and was runner-up for championship which went to a tractor plow. Mr. Cruickshank was at the top of the heap in the men's two-furrow gang class; first for best finish; first for best harnessed team; and first for best handled team.

good plan not to hull the seed in threshing. It can then be sold to seed companies who prefer to get it in that way. If it is to be disposed of locally it may be first cleaned and then hulled afterwards.

Seed that is already hulled is more difficult to clean because it is smaller. Great care is necessary in choosing a sieve for the fanning mill with holes only slightly smaller than the sample. By using proper sieves it is possible to separate most of the mustard and pigweed seed. Light shrivelled seed and some of the noxious weeds can be blown out with the mill.—Prof. Manley Champlin.

Proposes Wheat Congress

In a letter reporting a highly successful meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association at Vancouver, Major H. G. L. Strange, president of that body, broaches a new idea—a wheat congress for reviewing every phase of the wheat industry. He says:

"The Guide is no doubt aware that certain parties are sponsoring a kind of super wheat fair at Regina in 1930. I have argued that there really is not much of a place for such a kind of super provincial fair, but that the time has come when agriculture would be benefited very much if a scientific wheat congress were to be held in Western Canada. Of course Winnipeg would be a better place than Regina. There should of course be exhibitions of all the grains and wheat possible at such a congress; perhaps some prizes might be given, or better still, some honors of no material value.

"But primarily, this congress I think should be to induce scientists, students and practical men interested in the wheat industry from start to finish and from all wheat growing countries to gather together and discuss in groups every detail pertaining to the wheat industry, from the conception of a new variety to fit western conditions to the evolving of the variety, to the producing of the seed, to the growing of the grain, to the handling of the grain, to the transportation of the grain, to the sale of the grain to its milling, manufacturing into bread, and last, but not least, the point of view of the working man user of bread should be presented.

"Samples of wheat from all over the world might be gathered as they are produced on the farm, as they arrive at the point of sale, say Liverpool; different kinds of bread made from these wheats, reasons for the different kinds of bread, etc., etc. I am sure there would be no lack of generous funds being appropriated by parliament for such a congress and much good would come of it, not only to agriculture, but also to the industrial populations of the world who have to depend on agriculture almost for existence. A demonstration of the thought, care and cost that goes into the production of wheat might put the ultimate buyer into at frame of mind that he would not combat so fiercely any rise in the price of bread.

"Unquestionably, the gathering together from all over the world of people engaged in this industry would result in an impetus being given to better breeds, to cheaper methods of production, etc., etc. In fact, the more one thinks of it the more one is surprised that such a congress has not been held long ago. Because of the position in the export wheat world that Canada now occupies, it would seem that

the Canadian West is peculiarly an appropriate place to hold it."

Durum Proving Popular

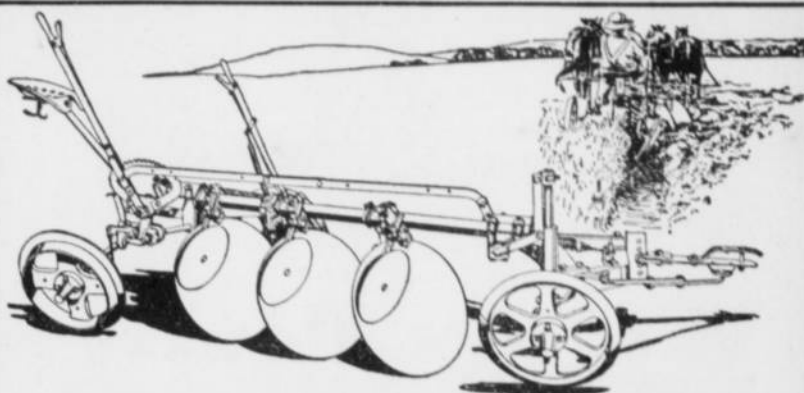
"I spent the summer of 1925 driving about in southern Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan and was continually in touch with farmers who had large acreages out of which they were trying to make a living by growing wheat. Rust, drought and Russian thistle had made heavy inroads on their returns. About five years previously a few of them began growing durum wheat, along with flax, as their two main crops. These men have discovered that durum was suited to their land, and in the intervening years it has become the main variety in a good sized section of these two provinces.

"One section that I am particularly well acquainted with, about 60 miles from Estevan, was having a hard time five years ago. Farmers were put to it to be able to hang on to their farms. Today, largely because of bigger profits accruing through the adoption of durum as their main crop, these same farmers are again buying big ears and enjoying life. You could not persuade one of them to go back to Marquis. Even when the price of durum was below the No. 1 Northern price, durum paid them best because of the increased crop."—M.J.W., B.C.

Ed. note: The high price for durum during the past season has probably induced many people to sow greater acreages in 1927. The public should be warned that one of the factors responsible for the relatively high durum price was the crop failure in those countries which are the chief source of supply for macaroni wheats. Sooner or later the price of durum is due for a bump. This is no argument against durum where it can be grown to better advantage than Marquis, but growers should not be allowed to assume, as Mr. Winter does in the above, that the present difference in price between No. 1 Durum and No. 1 Northern will continue in favor of the former wheat.

Likes Hullless Oats

"I have been growing hullless oats for some years. I started with a four-pound sample supplied by the Dominion Experimental Farm. The second year I had enough to sow two acres. Off this I got 76 bushels by measure and after cleaning they weighed 52 pounds to the bushel. The third year I had them for feed, both in sheaf and threshed and found them first-class both ways. You can not get anything better for young pigs and poultry—but all the better when crushed. As for horses, they are real good, and especially for old ones. I consider they should be grown on every farm. As for shelling, they do not shell any more than any other as they thresh hard. They are good in straw as they stand up well. Black birds are very destructive on those oats, both standing and in stook. Great care should be taken to keep them on clean land, as I find it almost impossible to clean wild oats from them. They also must be threshed and stored perfectly dry as they spoil very easily by musting."—Rocanville, Sask.



Now You Can Get All Those Disk Plow Advantages You Want

John Deere Nos. 62-A and 63-A Disk Plows, built especially for Canada, are ready for you with these big features:

Roller-bearing disk bearings—you've never seen any others that so effectively combine smooth, free action, simplicity, protection from dirt, long life and easy oiling—all the features you want.

Good penetration. These plows take their bite readily and stay down, cutting clean furrows of uniform depth and width.

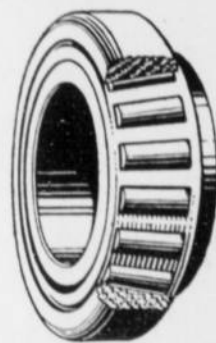
Extra clearance. Frame is above the disks instead of at the side. Ample space also between disks.

You can hitch properly any number of horses desired, from four up. The eight-horse hitch, four- and four-abreast, is popular among users of the No. 63-A.

Quick Convertible cut. Just loosen clamps and shift standards to desired width.

See these plows at your John Deere dealer's store.

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Roller Bearing Disk Bearing

View above shows roller bearing cut away to show rollers. Two roller bearings are used—one at shoulder and the other at spindle end of disk bearing. They are anti-friction, dirt-proof, easily-oiled and practically non-wearing.

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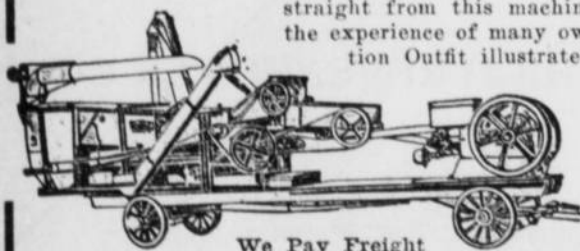
IF you cannot, the best alternative is to obtain a copy of the Proceedings of the Congress, a bound book containing all papers read and all discussions taking place. Every Poultry raiser should have a copy, for it will be the last word by the highest authorities on poultry in all its phases. To be sure of receiving a copy it is necessary to send your name and Three Dollars to Secretary, World's Poultry Congress, Ottawa, at once.

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SEPARATOR

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182 BRANCHES IN DOMINION OF CANADA

Sell surplus farm equipment with a *Classified Ad.*

Feed for the Dairy Cow

Pasture, hay and ensilage crops that keep the
Lacombe bossies chewing their cuds

THOUSANDS of dollars worth of seed is buried every year in Alberta soil, never to give proper yields of pasture or hay because of lack of knowledge regarding the growing of these crops under our conditions. The loss does not end there, for an initial failure is a discouraging experience. A man is apt to throw up the sponge when his first attempt to produce a new crop has produced nothing but disappointment. The proper inoculation of the soil for sweet clover and alfalfa, the use of suitable varieties and of northern grown seed are matters of first importance. Right on this farm we have more than doubled the yield of hay in the past six years by using Alberta grown seed of the right varieties and sowing it in the proper mixtures."

It was Frank Reed, superintendent of the Lacombe Experimental Farm, who made this statement. About the first of June I paid a visit to the farm, collecting information on forage and hay crops. For in Northern Alberta, as in other parts of the country where dairying is one of the mainstays, they are in a transition period. The natural grasses are giving out. Fields are being squared up, the free run of wild land is being curtailed and the farmers are right up against the necessity of growing tame grasses and clovers to feed their stock. The success of dairying depends on their success in producing abundance of tame pasture and hay and on getting the silos filled each year.

The man in charge of this end of the Lacombe farm's work is Mr. de Long. First I asked him about annual pastures.

"For a sure annual pasture sow two bushels of oats and one bushel of winter rye," said Mr. de Long. "To convert this into a permanent pasture add 15 pounds of brome grass. The oats can be pastured from the time they are six inches high. Then the winter rye comes on for late fall and early spring pasture. The brome is only for a permanent sod." The day I was there the cattle were eating off the rye, but we could see the brome

seed crops. I would rather take a chance on seed broadcasted and harrowed in than sown with the seed drill. If there is one way to get a sure catch of seed it is to stubble it in early and get the advantage of spring moisture. Then the summer rains will bring it along. For hog pasture alfalfa, either in rows or broadcast, is the best. Be sure and inoculate for both sweet clover and alfalfa."

Successful Hay Mixtures

"What about hay crops?" I asked.

"For short rotations, where you want hay for one or two years use sweet clover for one year and a mixture of sweet clover and western rye grass for two years. The second year you will have pure rye grass," he replied. "For a permanent stand, a mixture of ten pounds each of rye grass and alfalfa is good. For the first year it can be either hayed or pastured. For low moist places timothy is the crop to sow. As for alfalfa, we have to backset it here to get rid of it."

"For green feed we sow pure oats. We used to sow peas and oats, but the peas didn't justify the expenditure in dry years. We cut the oats in the early dough stage for cattle, but when they are a little more mature for horses."

"As for ensilage, we recommend oats cut in the dough stage, corn, and a mixture of oats and sunflowers. This mixture makes a good combination. It can be ensiled before the regular harvest comes on and that is an important consideration. It makes a sweeter ensilage than pure sunflowers and can be handled with the ordinary grain binder. The oats hold back the sunflowers till the sunflowers start to head out. We sow a 50-50 mixture; just open the drill out to get the usual amount of sunflowers and you get the oats extra. The Manchurian or Mammoth Russian are the best varieties. Northwestern Dent and Gehu are the best corn varieties. Immature corn or sunflowers should be left a day to wilt before being put in the silo."

"Our reason for sowing three different kinds of silage crops," concluded Mr.



coming on. The mixture gives a succession of pasture crops which come on one after the other as needed. Brome is chiefly valuable as a pasture crop.

"For a pasture to leave down a couple of years sow ten pounds each of sweet clover and western rye grass and a pound of timothy," he continued. "But be sure and get the right kind of sweet clover seed. The difficulty with it is to keep it clear of winter injury. The Arctic variety is the only variety we can depend on and at that it should be Western Canada grown seed. And emphasize this point, that the seed bed must be firm for all



Snapped on the Lacombe Experimental Farm

The upper illustration shows the cows under test on the farm. Superintendent Reed examining the alfalfa growth on June 1. Below: Cattle and horses pasturing on winter rye.



Sunflowers and oats make good silage

de Long, "are, first, that we don't want all our eggs in one basket, and, second, that our business is to experiment and find out what will do best. In wet years we have taken off as much as eight to ten tons of oat silage to the acre. But we have a big stock to carry and we always prefer to have a good proportion of sunflowers for they are the most dependable silage yielders of all, taking one year with another."—R. D. C.

Corn in Southern Alberta

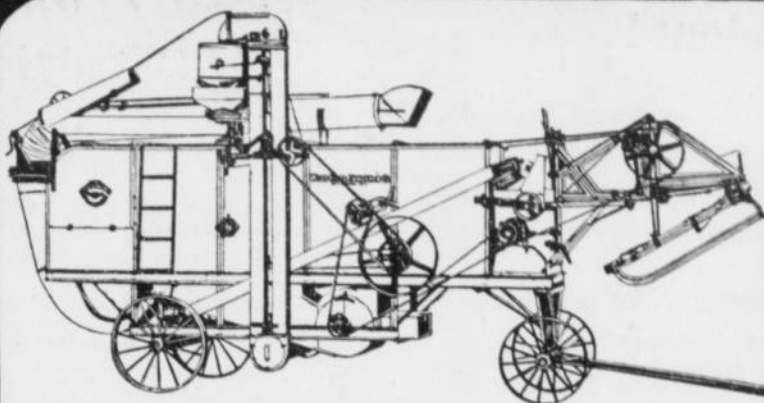
In 1915 Eureka Municipality, No. 65, east of Lethbridge on the Crow's Nest, distributed 40 bushels of seed corn. It was allotted chiefly to American settlers who were experienced corn growers and the initial trials were very successful. The moisture conditions of 1915 and 1916, which have become so thoroughly imbedded in the traditions of the southwest, resulted in wonderful corn crops. But they also resulted in wonderful wheat crops and when any other crop gets up against wheat on a good year it gets the worst of it.

The varieties distributed were Northwestern Dent and Longfellow. Since then several farmers in the municipality have grown up to 30 or 40 acres a year. One of the men who have more recently taken up corn growing is W. D. Treece. Last year he captured prizes at Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton and Medicine Hat fairs. He has won two provincial championships, both with corn from home-grown seed. In fact, his splendid outfit of corn machinery has been paid for by corn prize money.

His first start was made in 1923. Since then there has been only one favorable corn year, 1924, when one field yielded a 40-bushel crop. Minnesota 13, Northwestern Dent, Gehu and Dakota White Flint have been his standbys. This year he is trying out Minnesota 23. He picks the ripest ears for seed. The planting is done with a check row corn planter and the cultivation with a two-row corn cultivator. First a blind cultivation is given before the corn is up. This was the operation which was under way on June 6 when a Guide representative called. The only guide was the wheel marks of the corn planter.

"In all we cultivate about six times during the season," said Mr. Treece. "As soon as the corn rows can be seen we cross cultivate it. The planter leaves the hills three feet six inches apart each way. The land will grow as good wheat after corn as after summerfallow."

"We feed the corn direct from the stocks and also from stacks. The stacks are made six or seven feet wide with the butts out. Sometimes we put straw between the layers of corn, but this is not necessary."



"We haven't had a breakdown"

These long-lived, continuous service threshers are built in three sizes—a size for every tractor. The 21 x 36 Individual especially for Fordson power—26 x 46 for use with large tractors—30 x 50 for use with two Fordsons.

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Remarks like these coming from Individual owners are heard on every hand. Progressive farmers and threshermen appreciate the freedom of the Individual from costly repairs. They have fewer breakdowns—they do not waste time going to town after repairs.

Let your Oliver Dealer tell you more about the Individual Humming Bird Threshers.

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Freshen up your home this year—Paint and repaint with Diamond "A." It gives the protection that prevents rot and decay—You'll take a new pride in the old home when you give it new beauty with lasting Diamond "A" Paint. 32 colors and shades.

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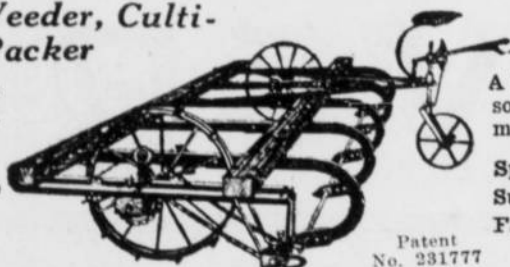
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News from the Organizations

U.G.G. Elevator Program

On August 31, United Grain Growers will take over from the Manitoba Government ownership of nine country elevators, which up to that time will continue to be operated under lease. The government system of country elevators will come to an end at that time, and so also will the operation of leased elevators by United Grain Growers.

The government system at the end of its two years of operation in 1913 included 174 elevators, of which 135 were leased at that time by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, now United Grain Growers. Of these the greater number have been purchased by the Company from time to time, and many having become outworn have been torn down and rebuilt. Purchases during the past four years include 92, of which 43 were purchased in 1924, and 40 in 1925.

The nine elevators recently purchased by United Grain Growers are at Cranmer, Medora, Lyleton, Elliott's Siding, Rufford, Dunrea, Ridgeville, Rossendale and Napinka. New Manitoba points at which construction is in progress by United Grain Growers are Rhodes, Christie, Coatstone, and Bede.

In Saskatchewan, the elevator at Holdfast, destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt. Work on a number of new elevators which are to be built on branch lines is being delayed until laying of steel by the railways is completed.

Twenty-one new elevators in Alberta are being built this year by United Grain Growers, at Vimy, Manola, Barrhead, Wanham, Roycroft, Connemara, Stobart, Durward, Chigwell, Clive, Blackie, Bonnyville, Glendon, Therian, Elk Point, Dimsdale and Girouxville, and probably four sidings, not yet named, on the Cut Knife branch.

Work on United Grain Growers' new terminal elevator at Port Arthur is proceeding satisfactorily. The pile foundation for the central part of the structure, the work-house, has been driven, and three pile drivers are engaged in setting the piles on which the storage tanks are to rest. Work has already begun on the reinforced concrete superstructure.

At Vancouver, construction of the million-bushel additional storage and the second loading slip at United Grain Growers' terminal elevator is rapidly approaching completion. These new facilities will be ready for use when the crop of 1927 begins to move.

U.L.G. Oppose Freight Increase

Increased freight rates on hogs shipped from points in Western Canada to the North Pacific Coast points in United States went into effect on June 23. When the tariff covering the increases was filed by the railways with the Board of Railway Commissioners, United Livestock Growers telegraphed the Board of Railway Commissioners on May 20, asking to have it suspended until all parties interested could be heard, and later the company submitted a lengthy brief to the board outlining reasons why the increase should not be allowed. The board, however, refused to suspend the tariff and allowed the increases to go into effect, subject to an application to have them reduced, which will be heard at western meetings of the board this summer. At that time the matter will be followed up further by United Livestock Growers.

As is well known, there has been a large movement of hogs from Alberta to packing plants in Portland, Spokane, Seattle and other points in the Pacific Coast states. The railways were accustomed to apply a flat rate for double-decked cars. Under the new tariff the flat rate has been done away with and new rates based on actual weight of shipment have been applied. Taking Edmonton as an example of a shipping point: on a double-decked car, actual weight, 34,000 pounds, the increase is from \$218.50 per car to \$274.40 per car, or \$55.90, an increase of 25½ per cent. The brief filed by United Livestock Growers points out that the new tariff is bound to restrict the movement of livestock to these marketing points, with a tendency, in consequence, to lower domestic prices.

The new basis of rates is not uniform in its effects and the largest increases are on shipments to Spokane, averaging about \$45.56 per car, while the average increases to Seattle and Tacoma are

\$29.84. To Portland there is a slight decrease in most costs, while from a number of points in Southern Alberta there are slight decreases in costs of shipments to Seattle and Tacoma, but, as the United Livestock Growers' brief points out, the general result of the change, if allowed to stand, will be to interfere with the marketing of Alberta hogs in the United States.

Saskatchewan Livestock Pool

The Saskatchewan Livestock Pool has had one month's experience in marketing through its sales offices at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert. The receipts during this period were very considerably higher than the estimates made and the sales staff at both points handled the work efficiently. One of the features of the work during the month was that shipping managers, following the advice from the sales offices, were able in many cases to hold back cattle in the country that would otherwise have been placed on a low market in thin condition. This applies to several car loads of cattle. Indications are that a considerably larger volume of cattle will be handled during July than during June.

Organization has been progressing splendidly during the past month. The estimated yearly marketings of the members now total over 1,800 cars and the last week in June showed the highest returns of contracts and estimated marketings of any week since organization was started. This was largely due to the returns sent in from organized locals combined with the work of the organization staff in new territory.

There are now 28 fully organized local shipping associations of the pool and 31 more under organization.

Saskatchewan Egg Pool

A splendid attendance of producers and co-operative enthusiasts was witnessed at the meetings held at Harris, on July 2, and at Assiniboia on the 4th. Mr. D. Graham, secretary-treasurer of the egg pool, followed the great Sapiro at the Harris meeting, and the president of the egg pool, Mrs. John Holmes, addressed the gathering on behalf of the Pool at Assiniboia.

Members of the Egg and Poultry Pool listened with interest to the summary of the pool's activities and plans for handling of live and dressed poultry this fall as outlined by the pool officials. A report was given on the culling campaign now being conducted in certain Saskatchewan municipalities by the provincial department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Egg Pool and it was announced that other municipalities would be covered next year in this great work.

Of particular interest to the egg pool members, however, was the announcement made of the remarkable reduction in overhead and operating expenses as compared with the previous year. It was shown by the egg pool officials that, as a result of the change in system from that under which the pool first commenced to operate, a saving of approximately 40 per cent. in operating and overhead charges was achieved. This statement struck a tone of optimism which went right home and the general feeling among members seems to be that there are good times in store for their Egg and Poultry Pool.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

The month of June has been a very important one from the standpoint of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. Early in the month there was held a special general meeting of the delegates of the pool to the number of 160, for the purpose of considering whether or not it was advisable to prepay the remaining liability of the pool to the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. The financial statement submitted by the board of directors was such that the delegates authorized the board to make an offer to the liquidators in accordance with the proposition submitted to the shareholders of the co-op. in March last, namely, that such an offer, if accepted, should mean a discount of ten per cent. of the amount remaining to be paid as at August 1, 1927. This will be approximately \$5,300,000.

The delegates meeting also considered the matter of a new contract, a re-sign-up for which began on June 15 in all three

July 15, 1927

Western provinces. Though no public campaign had been carried on in Saskatchewan, the country organization of the pool had already been working on the new contract and the delegates authorized the announcement that before the official drive started in a public way, the Saskatchewan Pool had secured signatures to new contracts to the extent of the 50 per cent. of the wheat acreage of the province required to guarantee the life of the organization for the next five years. This meant that previous to June 15, the re-sign-up for the Saskatchewan Pool had amounted to more than 6,500,000 acres.

The cut-off date for the Saskatchewan Pool year 1926-27 was fixed sometime ago by the board of directors for July 15. This means that wheat received into the pool after July 15 will be considered as having been delivered into the 1927-28 pool; and the decision is made necessary in order that there may be some definite dividing line between the business of one year and that of another.

Early in the spring it was announced that 57 new points had been selected for new pool elevators in Saskatchewan, but that the list was incomplete. Since that time additional points have been selected, but the actual number that will be constructed or acquired during this season is not yet final, though it is known that the total elevators available for the 1927-28 pool year will be in excess of 700. This compares with 587 elevators for the crop year 1926-27. In addition, the construction of 1,000,000 bushels of terminal space at pool terminal No. 5 has been authorized in time for the next crop, which will give the Saskatchewan Pool a capacity of 16,000,000 bushels at the Head of the Lakes.

U.F.C., Sask. Section

During the past month the activities of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, have been devoted largely to the organization of 150 picnics throughout the province; the endeavor to get a clear pronouncement from the government regarding the Hudson Bay Railway; and the spreading of publicity regarding the idea of the establishment of a free consultative clinic for the province of Saskatchewan.

For the picnics our organization has been able to secure the services of well-known speakers, including Aaron Sapir, Miss Agnes Macphail, J. S. Woodsworth, Wm. Irvine and others, as well as our own officials and several very successful gatherings have already been held.

The urgency of the Hudson Bay question was brought to the fore by an interview granted by the Deputy Minister of Marine, Mr. Alex. Johnston, in which the statement was made that the airplane fleet which had been sent to the Hudson Straits was to discover if the Hudson Bay project was feasible or not. This is the first time that such a suggestion has emanated from any government official, and our organization intends to insist that no further delay or prevarication shall be allowed to side track the finishing of the Hudson Bay Railway at the earliest possible moment.

The question of a free consultative clinic is causing widespread interest throughout the province, and although it has now been before the people for the past four weeks no arguments have as yet been forthcoming against the project. On the other hand, it is receiving the support of numerous organizations—churches, doctors and others who are interested in the health and welfare of the people.

The principle of a free clinic is not a new one. Our provincial government has already established a number of free clinics for specific diseases, and also for the examination of children. We wish to extend the idea to cover all forms of sickness, and also to encourage the people to have medical examinations in time. The tragedy of disease and sickness is that people do not go to the doctor until it is too late. Sometimes they are afraid of the expense; sometimes they have not sufficient confidence in their local physician; sometimes a local physician is not available, and thus thousands endure years of anxiety, sickness and suffering which might have been avoided had a free consultative clinic been established.

Manitoba Wheat Pool

The re-sign-up campaign of the Manitoba Wheat Pool has been progressing in spite of adverse conditions due

to the late seeding, bad roads and the turmoil of an election campaign. Owing to these circumstances a large number of canvassers have not started their canvass as soon as was intended, but returns from those who proceeded with their canvass are reassuring. About 150 canvassers have at time of writing reported very satisfactory results, the majority of them being optimistic of a 100 per cent. re-sign-up in their respective territories. The province will be completely covered during the campaign, with a man in charge of the work in each municipality of the province. The original contracts expire in 1928 after this year's crop has been harvested and the officers of the pool are confident that by that time new contracts will be signed, covering at least as great an acreage as is at present under contract.

Co-operative Marketing Board

The Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Board has decided to proceed with an investigation of the conditions under which fish caught in Manitoba lakes are being marketed. The large majority of those engaged in the fishing industry in the province are also engaged in farming since fishing engages their efforts during only part of the season. Many farmers spend the winters in fishing, particularly in the region between the lakes. A request came from representative men who are engaged in this dual occupation for an investigation of the marketing end of the fishing business. The success which has attended their organized efforts in the farming end of their business has naturally led many of them to hope that something can be done to improve the marketing of their fish as well, but they believe that an enquiry should first be made and all the information possible collected before definite steps are taken. Their request has been considered by the board, with the result that the enquiry will be proceeded with at the earliest possible moment.

Manitoba Egg Pool

Six egg stations have been operating in Manitoba by the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association Limited, at different points in Manitoba, namely: Lauder, Carman, Brandon, Neepawa, Dauphin and Winnipeg. These egg stations have been running in full swing since March 28 last, and despite the backward weather this spring, receipts have been very satisfactory. The first pool period ended May 28, and up to that date volume equal to 56 cars of eggs have been shipped and marketed, principally to Eastern Canada.

The final payment for the first pool period was made at the following prices: Extras, 26 cents; firsts, 24 cents; seconds, 21 cents; cracks, 19 cents. The percentages of grades taken out during this pool period were as follows: Extras, 28.58; firsts, 41.53; seconds, 24.72; cracks, 4.76. Percentage of shrink, two-fifths of one per cent. These prices are absolutely net to producers and merchants; all carrying charges, including return of empties, are paid by the association. This means over 70 per cent. of eggs handled graded out extras and firsts, for which the shippers received 26 and 24 cents per dozen net. Compare these results with the old conditions prior to co-operative marketing, when as high as 60 per cent. of the eggs marketed were under grades and paid for at about 15 cents per dozen.

It is estimated that 70 per cent. of the shrinkage in grade in eggs marketed in Manitoba is due to marketing fertile eggs. Germination will start in fertile eggs at 70 degrees of heat. Unfertilized eggs are not so readily affected by warm weather. The reason there are so many fertile eggs in Manitoba is due to the fact that 90 per cent. of the producers allow the rooster to remain with their flocks the entire season. A rooster contributes nothing towards egg production and is only a nuisance in the flock after the breeding season and a very expensive ornament.

Plant iris and peonies in August. When planting peonies, be sure the roots have at least two eyes, and cover the eyes two or three inches deep. Peonies should not stay in one place more than eight or ten years—iris should be divided every three or four years.

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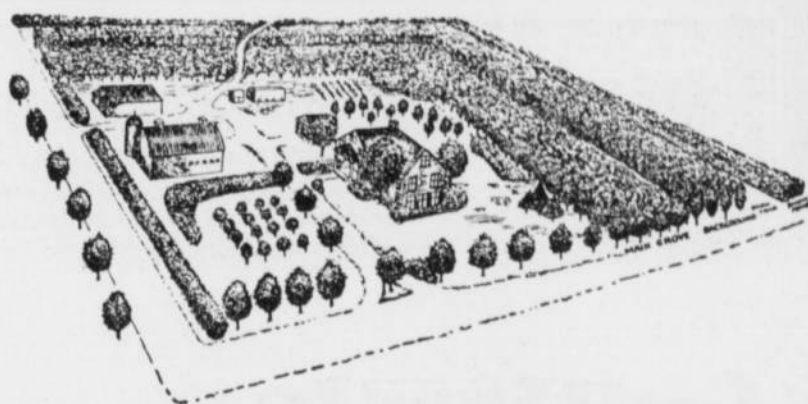
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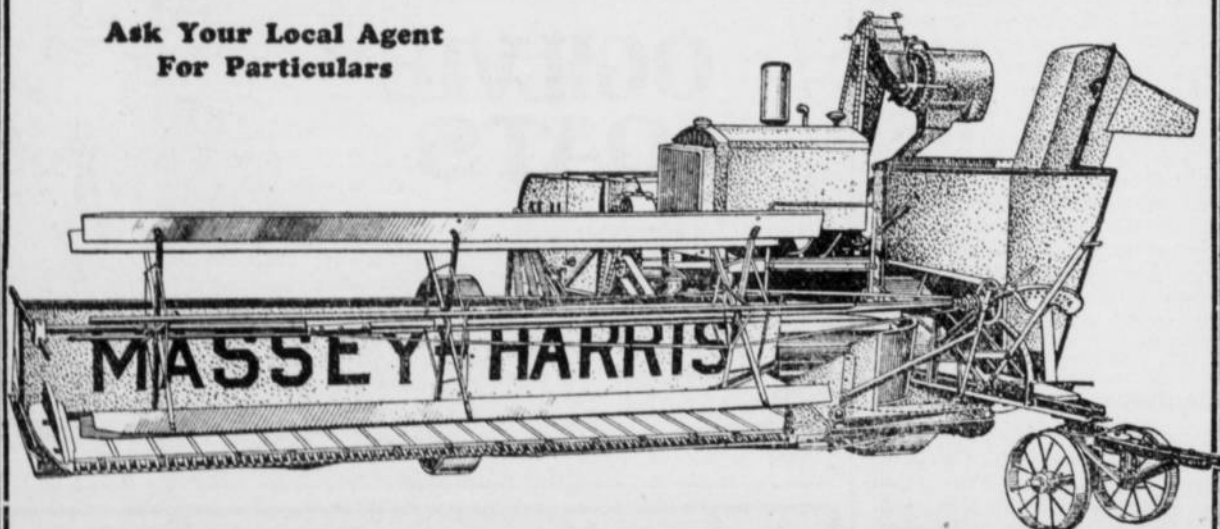
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for a down bent beam is to have it heated and re-set, and this is best done by the manufacturers as very few blacksmiths have the apparatus to set and re-temper a plow beam properly.

To ascertain if the frog is sprung sideways take any straightedge, preferably a 2x4 studding piece or a level. Place this on the left hand side of the beam directly above the point of the share and be sure both the upper and the lower edges of the beam rests securely against the straightedge. Rest the straightedge on the point of the share, the point should now be one inch to the left from the right hand side of the straightedge.

Another perhaps still simpler method to ascertain this point is to tie a small burr or washer to the end of a string and suspend from the left hand side of the beam above the point of the share. The point of the share should come one inch to the left of this burr.

If the point is either twisted to the right or left this can many times be corrected at home, by loosening the three bolts which hold the bottom to the frog, and standing the plow on a level floor or plank, the bottom can be set straight and a narrow strip of iron be hammered or ground to the correct triangular shape and set between the frog and the bottom side and bolted up tight. The strip cannot come loose if the bolts are kept tight. I have run a gang plow straightened in this way for some time and it works to entire satisfaction.—Joel E. Shoberg.

Road Magnet for Nails

Engineers at South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, S.D., have built a big seven-foot road magnet for the use of the State Highway Commission. The magnet covers a strip seven feet wide and is hung under a truck, being kept at a proper distance from the road bed by means of a lever. A farm light plant mounted on the truck furnishes the current to keep the magnet energized.

The tests were more than satisfactory, the magnet picking up everything from the smallest tack to large spikes. Among the materials gathered off the road during the test were an old skate, railroad spikes, bolts, wrenches, and even large pieces of scrap iron. The probabilities are that this will become common road equipment within a short time.—I.W.D.

Reducing Harvesting Costs

Mr. H. Hallman, Acadia Valley, Alta., whose articles under the above heading in former issues of The Guide have caused so much comment, has sent a photo of the bull rake which he uses in moving small stacks up to the thresher. The illustration published herewith gives a good idea of how the bull rake looks. A cut of the barge, into which the grain is delivered by the header, appeared in The Guide of April 15.

Mr. Hallman and some of his neighbors have had as much as three years' experience in harvesting by this method, which was fully outlined in the April 15 issue. It has proven successful even under the adverse conditions of last fall. The barge and bull rake are not manufactured but have to be made locally. It is of the highest importance in making them that the proper dimensions of the structural material of which they are constructed be known. Some of the earlier bull rakes were too weak in some places and broke down. With the proper sizes, such as have been worked out, the whole device is properly balanced and the weakest part will stand the strain put upon it when used with ordinary care.

Bent Plow Beams

Plowmen who work in land having solid underground stones, often find, despite the best of care, that their plow beams become sprung and twisted. The beam is usually bent out of shape just above the frog, and may be twisted either to the right or left, or bent downwards. Farmers who suspect that their plows are sprung, and the first indication of this is increased draft, should check them as follows:

Measure with a ruler from underneath the beam perpendicular to the point of the share, and if this distance is more than 17 inches then the plow is sprung downward. The only remedy



The Bull Rake used by H. Hallman in moving small stacks to the thresher.

The method of harvesting in which this device is used was outlined in The Guide of April 15.

Helpful Hints

Gleaned from experiences of
Guide readers

If there is no eavetrough on the house it is sometimes difficult to have a flower bed close to the side of the house. Put a row of small stones along the line marked by the water dripping from the roof and you will find that the moisture will be more evenly distributed, as it will first strike the stones and scatter over a wider surface.—Mrs. F. J. S., Alta.

If you have no regular Angel Food pan use an ordinary enamel or aluminum pudding dish. The two-quart size will do for the average sized cake recipe. Put a small olive bottle in the centre of the dish. I usually put a little warm water in the bottle before setting it in the oven. After the cake is out of the oven a short time one will find that the cake will come away from the bottle, which can then be taken out quite easily.—M. A. W., Man.

When ironing try placing the iron upon a brick instead of an iron stand and it will retain its heat much longer. This will save the ironer many extra steps from the ironing board to the stove. The brick should be slightly heated before commencing to iron.—Mrs. S. B., Sask.

Flannelette sheets are usually too short to tuck in so I tear a piece a couple of feet wide, off an old sheet and sew it on to the end of a new one. This allows the sheet to be firmly tucked under the end of the mattress and it will stay smoothly on the bed. As there is very little wear on the end of the sheet the added piece will give good service.—Mrs. J. A. W., Sask.

A recipe for cake frosting, which I often use and which has been the topic of considerable favorable comment by my friends is one which I would like to pass on to other Guide readers. It makes a very good substitute for whipped cream and will last as long as the cake does. Take one egg white, one cup of granulated sugar, one tart apple grated. Place these in a mixing bowl and beat steadily for 10 or 15 minutes. Add flavoring and spread on the cake. If you wish the frosting to be especially good sprinkle it with nuts.—Mrs. B., Sask.

To make a floor waxer I took a piece of wagon tongue about seven or eight inches long, rounded the corners slightly and drilled two holes in the centre of the long narrow sides and about two inches deep. Two pieces of number nine wire were nailed to the bottom of a broom handle and the bottom part of an old hoe handle slipped over the wire and driven on to the handle. The wire was then bent five inches apart, straight down six inches, then bent in about three inches. These ends are driven in the holes in the block of wood. One side of this block I covered with a layer of cotton padding, then a double layer of heavy brown duck. I use this side for waxing the floor. The other side I covered with a piece of sheepskin, tacked on with shoe tacks. This makes a very good, cheap polish.—Mrs. J. P., Alta.

I have never been able to set up a quilting frame on which to make comforters as my house is small. I have found it unwieldy to try to make quilts on the machine, so I have hit upon the device of making the comforter in four pieces about a yard square or whatever size I wish. I put the padding in and do the quilting on the machine even binding what will be the two outside edges of each of these pieces. Then by turning over the edges of the other two sides they can be neatly joined together.—E. A. M.

It is sometimes difficult to turn a narrow belt right side out after stitching it. Fasten a cord, which is a little longer than the belt, to one end. Then when the belt is stitched, except the end which is left loose, pull up the cord and you will be able to turn the belt quite easily.—Agricola.

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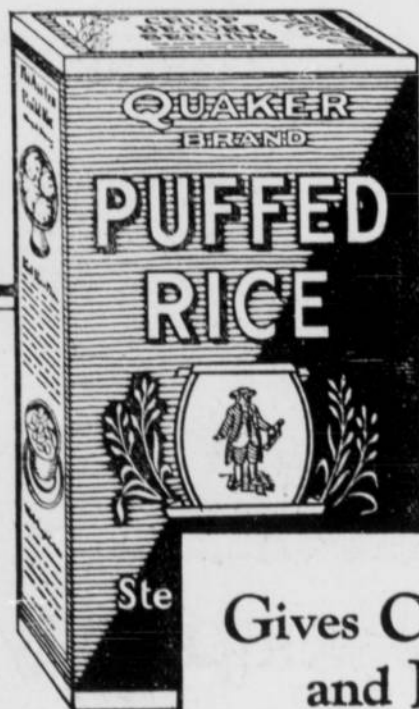
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610

Making Use of The College

Are you making use of the Agricultural College in your province? Here is one woman who did. To her dismay she found that the centre of her loaves after three or four days became sticky and stringy, though there was no sign of trouble on the outside. She suspected that bacteria were the cause and tried reheating the bread, scalding all the utensils used and even subjecting the bread tin to high temperatures in the oven. None of these methods seemed to do a particle of good and the bread continued to behave in this strange manner.

Realizing that she was helpless she sent a sample of the bread to the Manitoba Agricultural College, where an investigation was carried out. C. H. Lee, Professor of Chemistry, reported that the ropiness was caused by invisible organisms that were particularly virulent and very rare—their name is a jaw-breaker so there's no need to mention it. Professor Lee said these bacteria are generally found in the soil, and therefore the flour probably contained them. There was also a possibility of the organisms being in the yeast so he advised changing either the flour or the yeast at the next baking. Unfortunately the homemaker had to use both new flour and yeast so had no chance of finding out which was to blame. Anyway she has never had a recurrence of the trouble with her bread. This is only one of the many practical ways in which an agricultural college may serve its province.—Mary H.

Enthusiastic Homemakers

Are you as a homemaker enthusiastic about your job or do you consider it a bore? I have often been struck with the pride that professional and business women take in their work, be they secretaries, doctors, lawyers, teachers, organizers, librarians, journalists or musicians. Like us homemakers they have their ups and downs and yet they are full of enthusiasm for their particular vocations, none of which is nearly so important as homekeeping from a national standpoint. Do you tackle your life work with the same spirit or do you regard it as inferior to other professions? True, there are discouragements aplenty day by day in the farm home and perhaps results don't show at the minute, but the musician or the journalist has any number of difficulties to overcome. It is a mistake to imagine that homemaking has a corner on drudgery because it exists in every walk of life. Preserve me from the monotony of listening to children playing scales and exercises all day—there is always something irksome in every job. The main thing is to place the right value upon your life work and to think as little as possible about the chores you dislike.

I remember a pioneer saying in a depreciating manner, "Oh, we're only farm women," and immediately she was pounced upon by another old-timer who took her severely to task for voicing such sentiments. This illustrates the wrong attitude and the right. Unless homemakers give their vocation the respect due to it, other people will soon commence to regard it as inferior to other professions. Enthusiasm is a wonderful tonic as business women know well enough. It is the driving force that carries them serenely over many a difficulty and spurs them on to do greater things. Enthusiasm can do the same in the home. Not only has it a profound effect upon outlook of a home executive but it influences those who will soon be choosing a vocation. What girl is going to select homemaking as a life work if she constantly hears her mother speak disparagingly of it? Doubtless she will compare it unfavorably with teaching, nursing and other professions. On the other hand, if she hears home women speak enthusiastically about their jobs she will be more likely to regard homemaking as worthy of the best brains.

—Marion Hughes.

Work

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place or tranquil room;
Let me find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."
Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall.

At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.
—Henry Van Dyke.

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Keeping the Cook Cool

Aids for the Hot Weather—Substitutes for the Cook Stove

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

"Oh, for a cool kitchen!" exclaims many a farm woman when the thermometer soars to 80, 90 or 100 degrees in the shade. I have found that good ventilation in the kitchen is one of the best ways of keeping cool in the summer—cross-draughts help wonderfully. When planning the addition to our house we arranged to have windows on three sides of the kitchen so we get practically every breeze that blows. Not only does good ventilation refresh by changing the air but also by carrying off steam. It is a well known fact that a hot moist climate is much more fatiguing than one which is hot and dry, and it is just the same in a kitchen. In a steamy atmosphere a person soon becomes weary, while if the vapours are drawn off by cross-draughts, much more work can be done with less energy expended.

Some people move the range to a summer kitchen but as I don't possess such a room, I try to use the stove as little as possible and do the necessary cooking as early in the day as possible. This means planning meals in advance, cooking in large quantities the foods that keep well, drawing on my supply of home canned meats, fowl and fruits and serving salads at supper time. Our men prefer something cold for the evening meal when the weather is very hot. Such things as custards, blanc manges, jellies and salad dressings can be cooked over the breakfast fire. When a cool day does come along I replenish the cake box and do as much cooking as possible for the next few days. If you have an ice well, it is a tremendous help.

On the Subjects of Stoves

If you have never had a coal oil stove you can't imagine what a comfort it is. The heat is never so intense as that of a range and you can adjust the flame so that it is just right for whatever cooking you are doing. One of my friends uses a coal oil stove the year round and is highly enthusiastic over it. A small or medium family can manage nicely on a two burner stove, but a larger household requires one with three or four burners. A "giant" burner is splendid for frying or broiling. An oven of course is a necessity whether it fits over two burners or one. There is an oven built for use over a giant burner which has approximately the same cubic content as the regular two-burner oven. One of the tricks of getting the greatest value from a coal oil stove is to cook whole meals in the oven, leaving the other two burners free for other things. For example, you can cook in the same oven a roast or a casserole of meat, baked potatoes, a second vegetable and a pudding. An oven thermometer ensures good results, but of course you can manage without one if none is at hand. The burner should always be turned on for a few minutes before putting anything in the oven, in order to preheat it thoroughly. By placing a rack from the oven or the cook stove on top of the coal oil oven, you can heat plates and dishes quite easily. Nothing makes the cook so hot and bad tempered as a stove that is smoky and simply won't go. It pays in the long run to buy one that is guaranteed by a reliable maker. There are two main types on the market—one with a wick and one with an asbestos collar instead of a wick. It is all a matter of preference

which you select and whether you choose burners that are long or short. Before attempting to use an oil stove read the manufacturer's directions very carefully and see that the stove is set level. Some makes have patent adjusters for the feet but instead of these, a piece of cardboard under a leg will hold the stove steady. Always use the best quality of coal oil obtainable if you wish to save fussing and fuming on a hot day. Low grades char the wick and produce a poor flame. Allow the wick to become thoroughly saturated with oil before lighting; then light it in several places and turn it low. The ideal flame for cooking has white tips of light, no higher than an inch and a quarter above the blue flame. If you turn it up higher the bottoms of the pans will become sooty. A yellow flame is an indication that a good cleaning is necessary.

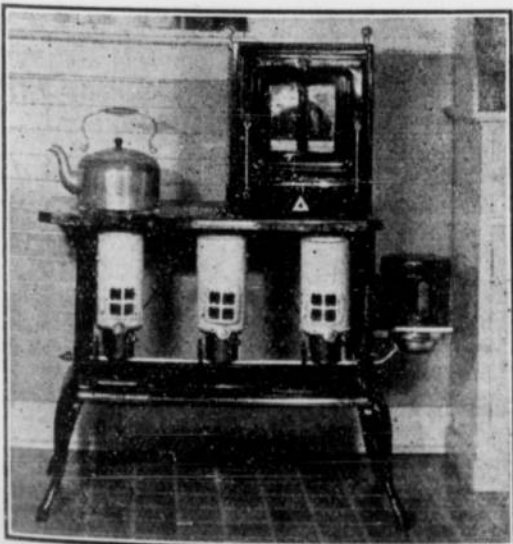
The best way of saving trouble and securing perfect results is to give the oil stove a little attention every day before lighting it. Never cut a wick. Instead, wrap a piece of soft paper around your forefinger and break off any portion of the wick that is charred, patting down the surface instead of rubbing it. This produces the even flame so desirable for good cooking. If yours is the wickless type take off the chimney and the spreader and use a small brush to remove particles of carbon from the asbestos collars and the burners. It is a good plan to boil the burners once a month in a soda solution if the stove is used daily.

Heat-saving Equipment

A toledo steam cooker is a wonderful help in summer time because it can be used on a single burner of the kerosene stove and is capable of cooking whole meals at once. The flavors don't mix either—you can cook a pudding next to onions without affecting either in the slightest. A toledo and a coal oil stove are a great canning combination for summer canning and save endless heat in the kitchen. Instead of having a big fire in the range you can turn up one burner sufficiently to keep the water boiling in the cooker. Another burner can be used for pre-cooking the food before it goes into the jars. Sealers can be sterilized inside the cooker which saves lighting another burner. The necessary \$11 or \$12 for buying a toledo may seem quite a bit, but I know from many years' experience that it is an excellent investment. When disappointment does occur it is nearly always due to lack of care after use. Unless the cooker is washed and dried immediately the tin in time begins to rust.

Another piece of equipment that helps to keep the kitchen cool is the pressure cooker. It only requires one burner and greatly reduces the time both for cooking and canning. The pressure cooker has other advantages, one of which is the lack of steam. It is constructed of cast aluminum and when the cover is clamped down tightly, the steam simply can't escape and make the kitchen feel like the equator.

Then don't forget our old friend the fireless cooker or hay-box. Even though you have no oil stove, steamer, pressure cooker or other labor saver you can always slip a pan of porridge, dried fruit or stew into a nest of hay or excelsior, if the lid of the pan fits well.



An oil stove is an aid in keeping the kitchen cool.



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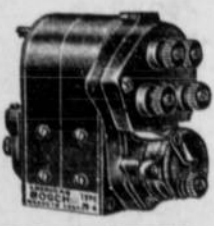
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The Men of Kildonan

By J. H. McCULLOCH

CHAPTER XXVII

The Signal Across the Red

I HAD not gone far before I saw before me the dark outline of a small hut. You may see its low ruins if you pass that way today; but if you should be of a curious turn of mind, and ask questions about the mouldering pile, few people hereabout could tell you who lived there in the old days of which I am speaking. For old Ian Marshall and his faithful wife are dead these many years, and there is no stone to mark the place where their bones lie. It was during the winter of 1821 that the aged couple were missed. Some said they died of starvation. Others had it that they were trapped in their burning hut. I incline my ear to both stories. Howbeit, the lonely old couple disappeared from off the face of the earth unnoticed, for Assiniboia was a heedless place in 1821, as I have reason to know. Yet He who sees the sparrow fall would not be heedless of the passing of the Marshalls from this sphere of discord. He would be waiting for them, I am thinking, with the gates of heaven thrown open wide, for they suffered grievously, and were kind.

No light filtered through the cracks in the walls of the rude shelter, and I knew that the inmates had bedded down for the night. I walked quietly round to the door, and knocking gently, called reassuringly to the sleeping inmates in Gaelic. I heard my name spoken, a light appeared inside, and presently the decrepit door swung inward and I was admitted.

I declare I was touched to the heart's core by what I saw, accustomed as I was to scenes of privation. The little room was bare of furniture. In one corner there was a heap of sacking, or such-like material, which served as a bed for the ancient couple. The bare earth served as flooring, and upturned logs for chairs. In the centre of the floor some flat stones had been arranged to serve as a fireplace, and over this rude invention old Janet Marshall, muttering to herself, was busy with the tinder. She looked up as I entered, and gave a short, sneering laugh.

"Stad!" said old Ian sharply; and the crazed woman put her tinder aside and moved to the pile of sacking in the corner. Here she sat, wringing her fingers and casting wild, hostile glances at me.

"What is the matter?" said Ian Marshall, giving my dripping clothes a swift look.

"The rain! Do you not hear it coming down?" cried the wild-eyed woman from the bed. "He's wet, wet. I see the water on his hair."

"Hush, a bhean!" ordered the old man, and the woman dropped her eyes and was silent.

"Pay no heed to her. She is bad at night," said old Ian simply. "Tell me your story. What has happened? How came you to be in the river? I heard shots a while back."

So, as the old man busied himself with the fire, I told him about the massacre, and my escape.

"It had to come. It had to come, 'ille," cried the old man, as he stripped the wet clothes from me. "And they murdered the Governor, ye say? A fine gentleman he was, though too much for his books, 'twas said."

"Ay, he lies in his blood,—him and the rest," croaked the woman from the corner. "I heard them. Janet hears things when the wolves are on the prowl at night. Hark ye, pretty fellow! Can you hear the beasts worrying?"

The poor creature appeared to be listening intently, her vacant eyes fixed on the wall of the hut as if she looked through and beyond it.

"I see them," she cried. "They're lying in the grass there, stiff and cold. Ah! the beasts are at them. They're dragging them away."

Again the woman was silenced by old Ian, and I was glad of it, for her crazed mutterings filled me with terror. Old Ian saw this, for he went over to his wife and spoke to her very quietly, and she lay down and seemed to sleep.

"She will be herself again in the morning," said the husband, stepping back to the fire, and I wondered at the kindness of his tones. "You had better get a sleep, 'ille, while your clothes are drying. I will sit by you and keep the fire going."

He gave me something hot to drink, and in a few minutes a great drowsiness stole over me. The fire swam in front of me, and a buzzing sound filled my ears. I have a faint recollection of lying down, and of an old man spreading something warm over me. The rest of that night is a blank.

I was awakened by a hand shaking my shoulder, and jumped up to find old Ian Marshall leaning over me.

"Get your clothes on, 'ille," he was saying, "and we'll be going down to the river. The people overby are being sent away again."

I got into my dried clothing and followed Marshall out into the sunlit bluff in which his dwelling-place nestled. Cautiously, we moved down to the river bank, stopping at last in the shelter of a thick growth of willows. Here we could see up and down the river without exposing ourselves. Presently Marshall's bony hand pressed my arm, and at a sign from him I glanced upstream. Four riverboats, sitting low in the water, were coming down the sunlit river. On they came, and soon I saw that they were freighted with men, women, and children. The oars were plied by gaudily-belted Bois-brules, who sang triumphantly in the French tongue. Their dejected prisoners sat in the boats like graven images, staring straight ahead. Not a sound came from them. Once more they were being driven like cattle, but now their grief was voiceless. These four boats carried eighteen women, young and old, who mourned for their murdered men. Every soul in the melancholy flotilla mourned the loss of a relative or friend. Little wonder that they were dumb!

As the last boat, guided by a chanting Bois-brule, came opposite, a bairn began to cry dismally, its wail carrying clearly across the water. I saw its mother cower close over it as the angry Bois-brule at the stern oar, disturbed at his chanson, shouted a sharp reprimand. But still the babe kept up its whining, and without more ado the Bois-brule lifted his heavy oar out of the water, swung it through the air, and with a twist of the wrist let it strike the water in a glancing manner that blurted a deluge of chilly water over the offending mother and child. There arose a cry like that of a stricken animal; but it was drowned out by the great row of laughter that came from the amused Bois-brules.

Then a wilder cry broke out,—an eerie, cackling laugh that ended in a whining shriek. The ribald voyageurs glanced up quickly in our direction, for near us, on the exposed brink of the river bank, stood Janet Marshall. Wild and dishevelled, the woman pointed an accusing arm at the now silent flotilla.

"Away with ye, murderers," she cried. "Ye killed the bonny man from the big house upby. Janet saw ye. I saw the beast standing over his cold corpse. Away with ye! I ken the road ye're taking, and the Devil is waiting for ye with a flaming fork in his hands."

"Mon Dieu! Shoot the witch," roared a voice, and quick after the words came a flash and the flat explosion of a musket fired close to the water.

The old woman, apparently unscathed by the cowardly shot, waved her arms wildly and laughed derisively.

"Ye would be shooting old Janet," she cried. "Save your powder and lead, Devil's spawn! It cannot touch me. Away with ye. Make haste, for the Devil is waiting for ye."

She laughed loud and long as the frightened voyageurs sped round the bend. Old Ian was muttering bitterly to himself, but I scarce heard him, for a dreadful fear suddenly took possession of me. Bessie was not among the refugees! My eyes had searched each boat, and in none of them was there one who sat erect and proud, with hair like

the bracken when it turns deep gold in the autumn.

With a queer feeling in my belly, and a tightness about my heart, I started up the river bank, keeping well in the trees. At last I came to the edge of a narrow, V-shaped clearing that extended its point into the mud of the river-bank. I followed the edge of this river-bank. I followed the edge of this river-bank. There, clearing to the river-bank. There, directly across the shimmering river from me, stood my own house.

Never will I forget the strange hunted feeling that took possession of me as I lay there in the bushes spying upon my own dwelling-place. Nor will I ever forget the feeling of utter desolation that descended upon my spirit as my eyes sought in vain for signs of life about my home. At last I threw myself on my face and prayed fervently for the safety of those who were dearer to me than life itself.

Presently I rose to my feet, and cast my eyes across the quiet river. Was I dreaming? or did I see smoke curling up from my chimney! I rubbed my eyes and looked again. Sure enough, a lazy wisp of smoke curled upward from my roof. I had a mind to rush into the open and shout, but thought better of it, for that course was beset with dangers. For one thing, I had already reasoned that the *Bois-brules* supposed me to be lying in the mud of the river bottom,—a supposition not without convenient features for me in the circumstances. Then, if Bess and my mother had been left in the settlement, plainly it behoved me to act with circumspection for fear of drawing them into danger. That danger threatened them hourly I could not doubt, for *Bois-brules*, mounted and on foot, moved to and fro on the colony road.

So, with a mind to these things, I kept to my cover and fixed my eyes on our door. At last I saw it open, and my heart went thumping into my throat as the figure of my dear wife framed the little doorway. With a hand on the sneek, she turned her head this way and that, as if listening. Then she stepped outside and walked quickly towards the river. I saw our few hens running with outstretched necks towards her, and a second later I heard the scratches of the hungry fowls. I had not expected the sounds to carry so far, and an idea came to me. I put my hand to my mouth and whistled softly in a trembling manner. It was a trick that my father had taught me on the hills at lambing time, and it had deceived many a whaup. I saw Bessie look up quickly. Again I sent the call across the river. This time, as the familiar sound reached her ears, Bessie dropped the bowl that she carried from the house, and shading her eyes with her hand, gazed fair in my direction.

My time had come. Taking a swift glance up and down the river to assure myself that no eyes but Bessie's were likely to be cast in my direction, I stepped boldly out of my cover, and threw my arms wide as if to say: "All's well." Next moment I was hidden in the bushes again. I saw Bessie raise her hand quickly to her breast. For a long moment she stood gazing across the river, then glancing over her shoulder, she turned and walked quickly to the house.

Looking up, I saw two *Bois-brules*, mounted on pie-bald ponies, riding past my house on the colony road. Bess, I guessed, had gone inside to avoid their wandering eyes, for she stood in the doorway and waved her arms. Then she disappeared, but in a moment she was in the doorway again, my mother at her heels. They gazed across the river a moment, then Bessie waved a white cloth very purposefully. I knew then that my loved ones had recognized me, so with a lifted heart I set off through the bushes for the Marshall hut. I had already planned the method of my return to my home. I had had my fill of swimming the Red in the darkness, and I thought to build a raft big enough to carry me across. To my dismay, however, I discovered that Ian Marshall had no axe, and a wide search failed to produce a piece of wood which might serve to carry me across the river.

There was nothing for it but swimming, so I rested until darkness fell. Old Ian came down to the starting place with me, a grassy spot a hundred

yards above my house, and when I had stripped myself he produced a bottle of thick oil and rubbed my legs and back with the fluid, telling me that the application would stave off cramps. I waited till the opposite bank was a dark blur, and then I grasped my ancient benefactor by the hand and slid into the chilly water as quietly as an otter.

In a few minutes I was well out in the river, swimming with surprising buoyancy and comfort. Presently I felt the swing of the current on my legs, and I knew that I was nearing the middle of the river. I turned against the current then, and centred all my thoughts on the dark shore that lay in the darkness ahead of me. Suddenly I saw a light swinging to and fro in the darkness above me. It disappeared as suddenly as it appeared. Swimming gently on my breast, I watched for the reappearance of the strange signal. Again it appeared, but this time it appeared in the window of my house. Was it a warning? Again it disappeared. Hearing nothing, I struck out again and soon touched mud. For a long time I crouched on the river bank, listening intently.

Not a sound broke the stillness of the night. I was shivering with the cold, so I rose to my feet and ran quickly to my own door, and putting my mouth to the keyhole, cried upon Bessie to let me in. I heard sharp exclamations, then the bolt shot back and my dear wife's warm arms were around my neck. That was a rapturous moment, but mindful of our danger, I presently put Bessie and my mother aside and saw to it that the window was tightly shuttered. That done, I shed my wet underclothing and slipped gratefully into the warm plaid that my mother held out to me. Blanketed like an Indian Chief, I took my sweet girl on my knee and answered her endless questions, sometimes with the spoken word,—more often with kisses. We were young, and in wedlock but a few weeks.

CHAPTER XXVIII

Portents of Peace

Two weeks passed, and we were not molested. If the victorious *Bois-brules* noticed the smoke curling upwards from my house, they ignored the phenomenon; in truth, they were so drunk with the success of their bloody clash with us at Seven Oaks that they had no eyes for the desolated colony. Nevertheless, I stayed well within my house, and kept my musket loaded and handy. The river was busy. Three days after the massacre I heard singing on the river, and watched Archibald MacLeod pass by with his belated contingent from Fort William; the killing had been accomplished without their assistance. On the third evening of my confinement a canoe slipped in to the bank opposite my house, and a huge, familiar figure stepped to the door. Gladly we admitted Big John the Swampy, and from him I learned something of the state of affairs up-stream.

The *Bois-brules* were in command of Fort Douglas, from which they had driven the terrified remnant of the settlement immediately after the great killing. Thanks to my mother's rheumatism, my loved ones had remained in my house while the rest of the settlers fled to Fort Douglas for protection. Big John had visited the scene of the massacre. The murdered men had been left where they fell, and the wolves were already busy. Alexander Macdonnell had joined Grant at Fort Douglas. Archibald MacLeod sat in Governor Semple's chair. Even as Big John told his tale, the guns barked at the captured Fort in accompaniment to the savage hilarity of its new inmates.

The settlement was no more. There was no sign of the Earl. Suddenly overwhelmed with grief and hopelessness, I dropped my head on my arm and wept.

I will not be wearying myself, or those who read this tale, with accounts of my comings and goings (and hidings), during the months that ensued. Truth to tell, that period of my life is not unpleasant to think about, for although my movements were restricted, I was constantly with my loved ones. True, danger threatened us, but it was

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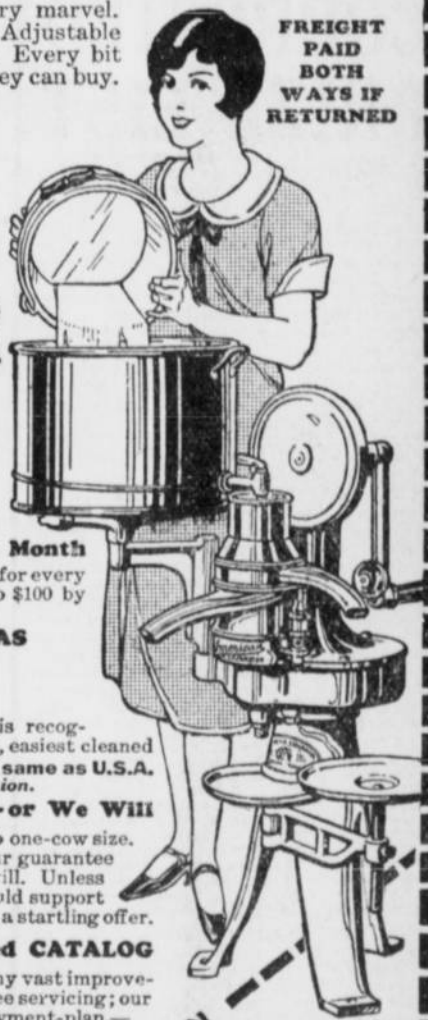
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FOLLOWING the publication in the May 2 issue of the list of winners in our Figure Puzzle Contest, certain protests were received against the awards made. After a complete investigation of each protest the judges found that in each case the letters containing the puzzle solution sent in by the person lodging the protest had been lost. After tracing the lost letters and gathering all necessary information the judges decided in favor of three persons as being justly entitled to the second, seventh and eighty-fourth prizes. The respective winners of the prizes are: Austin Baynton, Carlton, Sask., J. H. Baynton, Carlton, Sask., and O. Hallgrimson, Wynyard, Sask.

That such letters should have become lost is a most unusual circumstance. Nothing of the kind has ever occurred before and the disappearance is the more surprising because special care was taken by the staff handling the contest mail to prevent letters from becoming lost. Owing to the fact that 90 of the 100 regular prizes offered were divided into 30 prizes of \$20 each, 30 prizes of \$10 each, and 30 prizes of \$5.00 each, the changes in the prize list only effects nine persons. The corrected prize list follows:

| | | |
|------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| 1st Prize | \$2,550 | W. D. Poole, Neepawa, M. |
| 2nd Prize | 1,470 | A. Baynton, Carleton, S. |
| 3rd Prize | 530 | E. Stuyven, Telford, A. |
| 4th Prize | 500 | R. Allard, Cassiar, S. |
| 5th Prize | 350 | A. H. Stensen, Steno, S. |
| 6th Prize | 180 | Ross W. Melr, Mantario, S. |
| 7th Prize | 108 | J. H. Baynton, Carleton, S. |
| 8th Prize | 50 | P. Petruschka, St. Elizabeth, S. |
| 9th Prize | 50 | Chas. Wells, Gravelburg, S. |
| 10th Prize | 50 | M. Armstrong, Jenner, A. |
| 11th Prize | 20 | Roy M. Clark, Keoma, A. |
| 12th Prize | 20 | J. H. Thompson, Neepawa, M. |

The next 28 prize winners appear in the same order as in the May 2 issue. Since Lars Anholt, Outlook, S., and Russel Blumel, McGrath, A., are now the 41st and 42nd prize winners, the value of their prize in each case is \$10. No change occurs in the value of the prizes awarded to the rest of the prize winners as announced in our May 2 issue.

All the prizes except those affected by the protests received were paid out promptly the third week in May. None of the persons whose names were listed among the prize winners in the May 2 issue have been disqualified, and now that the necessary corrections have been made the last of the prize winners has been paid in full so that the full advertised value of the prizes, namely \$7,630, has been distributed.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

A black and white cartoon illustration. On the left, a small, round, spotted character wearing a cap and a patterned shirt is running away from the viewer. He is holding a rectangular piece of paper in his hands and shouting "HEY!" with an open mouth. To his right, a large, elephant-like creature with a trunk and a small hat is walking towards him. The background is filled with many papers or documents flying through the air, suggesting a chaotic or busy environment. The style is simple and expressive, with bold lines and cross-hatching for shading.



You know that oozy, gloozy kind of fly paper that sticks like the very mischief? Well, Nicky Nutt and Tiny, the elephant, had a most unhappy time over some of that very same stuff.

This little Doo Dad and his pet have been shy of nickels for weeks and weeks. No money for ice cream cones, nor peanuts. Not a red cent. Couldn't even go to the Dooville circus because they were so broke. So they hit upon an idea. They got Sandy Salt, the grocer, to let them have a whole big bundle of sticky fly-paper, which they were going to peddle from house to house. They were to keep half the money they got and give Sandy the other half.

It was such a big bundle that they had quite a time getting it strapped on Tiny's

back. Nicky had to put his foot against Tiny's side and pull on the rope just like you would pull the cinches on a broncho's saddle. It made Tiny grunt, and it squeezed some of the stickum out between the papers, which Nicky had to wash off, but after a lot of trouble they got started.

Before they had gone very far the wind started to blow real hard, and it got stronger and stronger, till they could hardly walk against it. The little Doo Dad and his elephant pressed forward as fast as they could to get into the shelter of the town. When—RIP! With a sickening tear the rope that held the fly-paper on Tiny's back tore into little shreds and the sticky paper began to fly all around in the tornado.

Horses shied at the sticky squares that went skidding by. One piece lit square

on the end of a pig's snout, and the poor porker is strangling to death because he can't breathe. Johnny Crow has a couple of pieces stuck to his wings, and they make him fly in the craziest directions, like an airplane that has had its wings put on crooked. Johnny is doing his best to make a safe landing, but one minute he finds himself taking a nose dive, and the next minute he is flying backward. Doc Sawbones has his beard all gummed up. And such sticky stuff it is too. When Flannelfeet, the cop, tried to pull a piece off the seat of a little Doo Dad's pants, it wouldn't come off, but the boy was lifted right off his feet. I guess the town of Dooville won't be cleaned up till they call out the fire department. What the grocer will say to Tiny and Nicky I'll leave you to guess.

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The Men of Kildonan

Continued from Page 25

of the chancy sort that makes the one in danger feel that he is playing fugitive in an exciting game. Then, too, I learned from Big John that the usurpers, grown fearful of the consequences of Seven Oaks, were cultivating the friendship of the Indians. As the weeks passed I became accustomed to my new mode of living, and risked exposing myself.

Then came the night when the knock sounded on the door! We had not yet fallen deeply into sleep when the summons came. Instantly Bessie's hand covered my mouth, and she put her lips to my ear and whispered softly:

"Lie still, Donald! They must not know that you are here with us. I will try to send them away."

While she whispered her wise warning, the knocking on the door was loudly repeated, and the door-sneek roughly rattled.

"Open the door," growled the would-be intruder. "You hear me, Madame? Let me in or I will smash the door down."

Bessie sat up in bed with a well-feigned sleepy exclamation, and in a husky, impatient voice cried out: "Go away, please. This is no time of the night to be banging on an old woman's door."

The ruffian at the door was not deceived by Bessie's poor little trick. He laughed softly,—as ugly a laugh as ever smote my ears,—and his voice, eager and menacing, came through the keyhole.

"Let me in, *ma chérie*, or I push the door down queer. I count t'ree, and eef eet is not open, it go smash. You hear me, eh? All right, Madame! One! Two! . . . T'ree."

I could hear him grunt as he put his shoulder to the door, and at the first crack of the splintering woodwork I was on my feet, and had thrust my trembling wife behind me. The door gave way at the hinges and fell inward suddenly,—the man sprawling over it. He saw me even as he fell, and he gave a snarl like a dog and caught at me.

Now I can truthfully state that I purposed killing the ruffian in cold blood. There was no other thought in my mind at the time. Moreover, though it is a bestial thing to say, I purposed killing him with my bare hands. So I crouched there, legs set apart and teeth bared, and let him get to his feet. He was at me like a tiger, but the gasp that came out of his throat was born of deadly fear. Yet he was dangerous, and I thought it best to close with him before he could lay hand to a weapon. Next moment we were at grips, taut and silent as we tested each other's strength. My assailant was a bulky and powerful man, but he had not my strength of arm and shoulders, and slowly but surely I bore him down. Then, when his neck was like to snap, the fellow gave his head a sudden twist and sank his teeth deep in my arm. I could have screamed with the pain of his grinding teeth, and in a blind rage I released my grip and sank my thumbs into his thick neck. He rained blows on my face till the blood coursed down my chin, but I sank my fingers the deeper in his neck. At last he ceased his desperate contortions, and I threw him back on the door he had broken down, an inert mass with a livid, distorted face.

Then I became aware of Bessie's voice, and rose to my feet.

"Is he dead?" cried my wife fearfully. I knelt down and put my hand on the man's heart, and feeling it beat, I turned to my wife.

"We must get him away from here," I said. "I have a mind to throw him into the river, where better men than him lie cold tonight. But I have a better plan. We will send him down the river in a boat, even as our own folk were sent."

So I took him by the heels, and followed by Bessie, dragged him down to the river's edge, where our little punt lay on the glassy water. I laid him on his back in the bottom of the punt, and throwing the oars out on the grass, pushed our strangely-laden craft out into the stream. In a few minutes it had drifted out of sight in the darkness, and we returned to the house.

Thus it came about that a certain Bois-brule called Pierre Boucher was seen next day standing in a punt that drifted along in the middle of the Red ten miles below Fort Douglas. Boucher had his own story for the Indians that brought him ashore, but whether the Crees believed him is a matter for grave doubt. It is worth noting that two Indians, smiling deeply, brought my punt back to me, and after they had smoked my tobacco for an hour, one of them looked at me shrewdly and said:

"Boucher poor voyageur! Him borrow boat. Him forget oars!"

The Crees could see through a plank as far as most folk! What they guessed at I never knew, nor does it matter now, for Boucher no longer haunts these parts.

My encounter with the ruffian proved to be the only exciting incident of my period of hiding. After that, our house was left alone, and as the summer opened out I began to move about more freely. In time, of course, it became known to the North-westers that I was alive and active, yet I was not molested, for a measure of peace had fallen upon Assiniboia. The reason for it became manifest when Miles Macdonell, at the head of a large party of trained soldiers, marched out of the East in December and captured Fort Douglas. I saw much of the Captain that winter, yet I stayed close to my own door, for as the days shortened my dear wife became less and less like herself, being far gone with Ewen Douglas. After he came, I stayed closer than ever to my doorstep, for my mother was failing fast. She passed away peacefully in the spring, and we laid her to rest in the old kirkyard, in the presence of every man in the colony. Even the North-westers at Fort Gibraltar came to the funeral, a thing that moved me strangely.

To be concluded next issue.

EATON

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COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 12 insertions for the price of 9; 18 insertions for the price of 13; and 24 insertions for the price of 17. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

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SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, D. H. Lees, Kisbey, Sask.

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HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY FINE dairy-bred bulls, 18 months old, ready for service. Dams very heavy producers, and sire by world's greatest Holstein bull, out of world's record cow. Prices low. Would sell car load females. Our herd, 100 head, recently passed clean test under accredited herd system. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Stanstead, P. Que.

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FOR SALE—LENGTHY BACON TYPE BERK- shires, male and female, price \$15. Harvey McDonald, Virden, Man.

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC PIGS, February, March and April farrow, both sexes. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta.

Hampshires

SIX HAMPSHIRE BOARS, FOUR MONTHS old, \$20 each, with papers and crates. Fred Foster, Speers, Sask.

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Threshing Machinery

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Threshing time will soon be here—Don't take chances waiting for a machine to thresh your crops when some of our 111,000 readers may want to sell the very threshing outfit that you need at a bargain price. Don't lose valuable time when some piece of additional equipment, for instance, a sheaf loader, a water tank or a grain elevator, will save labor and precious hours. A little "Want Ad." in the Farm Machinery column will do the trick, but don't delay—every day farmers are reading this classified section, and the supply of good threshing outfits is rapidly diminishing.

Here is the Proof

The following is the best argument that "Little Guide Ads." pay. On the left are the messages inserted in "The Farmers' Market Place" and on the right extracts from letters received a few days afterwards.

"SELLING—CASE STEAM ENGINE 25H.P. first-class repair, ready to thresh. At bargain. Box 171, WLUox, Sask."

Total cost \$3.57 (17 words at 20c, 3 times).

"SELLING—15-30 TWIN CITY ENGINE, 22-38, International Separator, with Garden City feeder. In good condition. Also power-lift, four-bottom plow. Both bottoms. I. Stander, Neville, Sask."

Total cost \$6.48 (27 words at 20c, 3 times).

Results are almost certain because your message reaches nearly every second farm home on the prairies. Neighbors borrow the Guide because of the large number of farmers who advertise in the Farmers' Market Place. In fact, nearly twice as many farmers advertise in The Grain Growers' Guide as in any similar farm journal. Buyers flock in such large numbers to this market that advertisers obtain quicker results and more profitable results. Classified ads cost only a fraction of what they are worth. Don't let idle machinery lay around—turn it into cash with a Little "Guide Ad."

Here is the Proof

"Kindly discontinue my ad. as I have sold the engine I advertised with only three insertions. Your paper sure gets results." Allan Brothers, Wilcox, Sask.

"Kindly discontinue my ad. on threshing outfit and plows as I have sold them." I. W. Studer, LacPelletier, Sask.

If we can do it for others, we can do it for you

RATES AND INSTRUCTIONS AT TOP OF THIS PAGE

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVESTOCK

CANARIES, PARROTS, PUPS, RABBITS, Guinea Pigs, Gold Fish, etc. Miller's Bird Store, 380 Portage, Winnipeg.

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POULTRY

Various

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES paid. Quick returns. Write for crates. The Consolidated Packers, Winnipeg.

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The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



My Radio

My neighbors said: "That thing's a fad, you'll soon grow tired of it, b'dad! The program maker never has a thing on top but junk and jazz! If he would send some honest stuff, not Cheap John music in the rough, then we could see a little sense in handing out your copper pencil!" That speech was made four years ago when radio was new, you know, and truth to say, in these old days my radio had crazy ways; it did have hiccoughs, heaves, and colds, while tunes were frayed and bent in folds! Then, too, as my good neighbors said, the program man was seeing red; he fed me junk of sorry make, all full of wiggles, hop, and shake! That day, however, is no more! It's gone with half its jazz and roar! Today reclining in my chair I hark to music rich and fair! The artists of the highest caste are coming thick and coming fast. Piano, orchestra, and drum, in orderly succession come, while whistling solos greet my ear and vocal artists peddle cheer! Then I get lectures on the cow, and hints on cooking cabbage chow; I'm given pointers on my car, I hear about the polar star, I learn how this and that is made, I learn how foreign debts are paid! Why, come to think about it—land! Most every thing is right at hand! I have the world right by the tail with downhill pull on perfect trail! It may have been a sort of joke when radio began to croak; my neighbors may have figured right when they recoiled in fear and fright; when they first poked their thumbs at me they may have reckoned right, you see; but I am saying now-days the time has come for words of praise! I do not know how others feel, but radio, with all its sequel that sometimes yet disturbs the air, seems like an answer to a prayer; it brings to me through all the year things that I never hoped to hear.

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posts are stronger than cedar. They will last for
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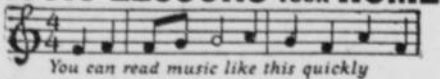


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The Creamery Co-ops.

Continued from Page 6

The movement began on Christmas Eve, 1923, when a delegation of the local U.F.A. waited on Mr. Larsen and they talked the matter over till after midnight. On February 7, following, a meeting of delegates from 53 U.F.A. locals was called and a committee was appointed to draw up the constitution and by-laws. Registration under the Co-operative Act was effected on August 24, 1924, and they started in to hold meetings. The plan, however, did not take well and by the following March only 153 contracts had been secured.

It was then decided not to proceed with the original plan. In its place an arrangement was affected with Mr. Larsen for the manufacture of the butter on a cost basis, Mr. Larsen to get his surplus on non-pool cream. At the end of ten months' operation under this plan 700 contracts had been secured and the association now has 1,300 members. All the cream is shipped in to the creamery at Alix, which last year made 1,002,321 pounds of butter. The valuation of the plant is put at \$35,000 and the association holds an option under which it may be taken over at any time.

A small creamery at Calgary has recently contracted with an association there on exactly the same principle. This association is absolutely independent of the Central Alberta Dairy Producers' Association and is intended to serve the territory tributary to Calgary.

Two Different Plans

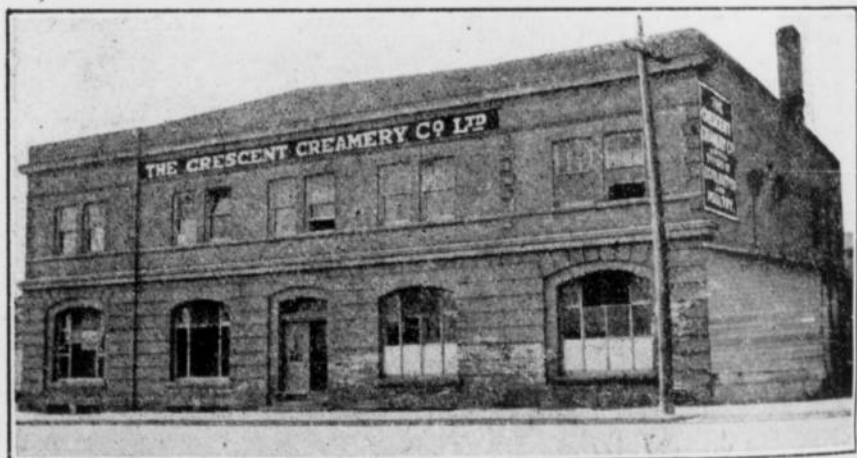
The chief difference between the Alberta Provincial Pool and the Central Alberta Pool as I see it is this: The difference is not now, as has been said, that the provincial pool is a cream pool and the other organization a butter pool. This

might be said to have been the case when all the producers in the provincial pool got the same price. Now that each creamery is on its own basis the term "cream pool" does not hold, since the cream producers sending to different creameries may not get the same price—the manufacturing costs differ with different creameries.

The provincial association holds the producers' contracts, and contracts with a large number of creameries, over 40, to make the butter, under a uniform arrangement as has been outlined. This may not be a permanent policy. It is quite conceivable that a policy of acquiring creameries may be instituted some time in the future. The pool is only in its initial stage of development. What form it will ultimately take cannot be said at present to be even indicated.

The Central Alberta Pool is also working at present under a tentative arrangement, but it has an option on the Larsen creamery. Mr. Larsen is of the opinion that three plants at present would be ample to serve the needs of the entire province, then as the organization developed it might find it necessary to open up a few small creameries to take care of outlying districts. If this idea were followed out it would mean the organization of the province on a basis of co-operative centralized creameries, each owned and operated by its own patrons, but with a central federation for selling the product and perhaps buying supplies. The only local co-operative creameries would be those required to serve outlying districts, which could not conveniently ship their cream to one of the big centralized plants.

It is hardly likely that both plans can be accommodated indefinitely in the same province. Which of them will eventually give place to the other is another of those questions which will have to be left to the resolving effects of time.



The Brandon Branch of the Crescent Creamery, purchased last spring by Manitoba Co-operative Dairies.

Recollections of a Private Secretary

Continued from Page 3

would have gone to the stake in defence of his political convictions. My father was of that type, although he was a Grit. At the time, I could understand both Sir MacKenzie's and my father's attitude. I don't now. Twenty years behind the scenes, divided equally as to time between the Conservatives and the Liberals, rather knocked partisanship out of my system. To be candid, even at the risk of being suspected, I never saw a trace of anything which could be called a distinctive and separating principle on either side. There may have been something in the nature of a cleavage on a major issue at one time; but it had disappeared before 1885. The controversy over trade policy never did go down to bedrock. It was superficial; and Sir John Macdonald used to say: "We call it the national policy; but the emphasis is on 'policy'." That was true.

At the end of 1894, Sir MacKenzie Bowell became prime minister, following the tragic death of Sir John Thompson, at Windsor Castle. His claim to the mantle rested almost wholly on seniority. Yet he had some of the qualities which the position demanded. He had political and parliamentary experience. He had a robust judgment. He was a personable man, with natural dignity. What he lacked was vision and the genius of leadership. He was essentially an office man. He

had never been a campaigner; and no man can be a successful premier in Canada who is weak on the platform—unless he has extraordinary gifts of another nature.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell, who rose on his merits to place within the group from which he had emanated, was scarcely a big enough man to command the situation in which he now found himself. He was a man of high probity, and a man of fine social instincts; but he was not the man to lead a great political party at a time when it had lost its distinguished leaders and was facing a crucial election. I was sorry for this, because I liked him very much, and have only pleasant memories of my four years' association with him as his private secretary. Many a man who capably administers a compact branch in a big business falls down as general manager.

I shall tell but one story about Sir MacKenzie Bowell. At one of the famous Press Gallery dinners in the good old days, Dr. Landerkin said: "They say the press is all powerful, and that it can raise a man to any position. For God's sake, boys, try your hand on me. I'm willing." The point of this story is that the press can also save a man from disaster. Sir MacKenzie was an impulsive man, quick to resent an imputation, and one night in parliament he was being heckled by M.

C. Cameron, of Huron—a man who had the doubtful gift of a biting tongue. Cameron refused to accept Bowell's statement on some point, and suddenly the latter flashed out: "Does the hon. gentleman call me a liar?" With that he seized a tumbler off his desk, intending to hurl it across the floor of the House at his opponent.

The angels saved him; for it so happened that the tumbler was full of water. With his head down on his desk, just behind Sir MacKenzie, sat Henry Paint, of Richmond, Nova Scotia, fast asleep. The water from the tumbler shot down Paint's neck, and the sleeper, thus suddenly awakened, sprang up and began to go through the motions of a man swimming for his life. The roar of laughter which this created, diverted Sir MacKenzie from his destructive purpose. But it was the angels of the press who really saved the hot-tempered Grand Master of the Orange Order; for, when they had talked it over, they agreed not to say a word about it. Had they exploited the incident, Bowell could never have been prime minister of Canada. It would have ruined him. The freemasonry of the press beats the article by that name, as I have many a time seen proven.

My Third Chief

Sir MacKenzie Bowell, in 1896, stepped out of the premiership to enable Sir Charles Tupper to step in; and Sir Charles notified me that he had chosen me to be his private secretary. Here was a really big man, with prestige and strong personality—a father of Confederation, with a dazzling reputation behind him. I was not overawed. By this time I had discovered that, back of the labels they wore, all big men had feet of clay. Of course, however much prime ministers and other men in lofty stations may strut in playing their part, they scarcely take on that attitude before their secretaries. At all events, Sir Charles Tupper didn't. He was in some respects a hard man to serve, being now 76 years of age, and disposed at times to be querulous; yet he was never overbearing nor haughty. He stormed and bellowed when things went wrong, even though I was innocent; but he never meant it to hurt. We were on confidential terms. He had no secrets before men. But I kept one from him. He did hurt sometimes.

My term with Sir Charles Tupper was short. It lasted from April to July—three months. But it was a hectic period. The famous general election of 1896 took place during that time; and Sir Charles was at his best on the public platform. He was known as "the War Horse of Cumberland," and had earned the fiery title. He was a fighter in every inch of his mighty frame. His son, the late Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, of whom I was always very fond, was like him. Once the latter was about to face a big audience in Toronto, and I asked him if he was well prepared. "Yes, I am," he said: "but I would give a good deal if some one right at the start would step up and give me a good wallop on the jaw. Then I could talk."

The elder Tupper welcomed opposition. It put him on his mettle. It brought out the warrior in him. Well, he had plenty of that sort of thing during the losing campaign of 1896. I remember the hostile audience he faced in Massey Hall, Toronto; for the Grits had the meeting packed. The Globe had christened him "The Great I," because of his frequent and assertive use of the personal pronoun; so every time he would say "I" his hecklers would roar "I," "I," "I." Sir Charles was about to quote something Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said, and the opening word happened to be in the first person singular. "I," "I," "I," came from the mischievous Grits. "You're a pack of fools!" shouted the old chieftain. "A pack of arrant idiots! You haven't the sense to see that I am now using the words of your leader, and not my own." That floored them—temporarily.

When we were in Hamilton a somewhat similar reception had been carefully prepared for the War Horse. From start to finish there were interruptions, and before the thing was over I was dragged in. Sir Charles, who was a

teetotaler, nevertheless had me carry a flask for him to be used when the strain of talking made him hoarse. I was at the back of the platform, ready for an emergency call; and in time it came. As Sir Charles received his flask, there was a smacking of lips. "Just a little barley water for my throat," he explained; but as he poured some of it into a glass the smacking of lips was accompanied by urgent requests to "pass it around," "Don't be a hog," and so on. Finally, Sir Charles stopped and said: "Gentlemen, I shall prove to you that this is barley water." And, to my horror, he commanded me to step forth and bear testimony. I tried to do so; but, unfortunately, I stumbled slightly, and was greeted with shouts of "he's drunk. He's been hitting the flask, too." Peace was restored only when I took the flask away and myself with it.

I'm going to write a story some day wholly about election meetings. I have seen some hot ones, and I have seen some very funny ones. But I never got into such a trying place as I did that night in Hamilton. It did not even flurry Sir Charles. He loved the crash of battle, and asked no quarter.

What were Sir Charles Tupper's outstanding characteristics? I, who knew him so well over a term of twenty years, would be disposed to say they were courage, optimism, audacity, a shrewd judgment of the passions that sway men, and a natural gift of leadership. The sanguine man nearly always carries people with him. The quality is infectious. Sir Charles was also intensely patriotic, and he was a tactician. He knew when to cajole and when to berate. He was an artist at both; and hence he was called a diplomat. I have seen him do wonders with a stubborn candidate whom he wanted out of the way, just as I have seen him draw men to his support who were indifferent until he got through with them. He had been for many years a practicing physician, and had learned the principles of adaptation.

But above all he was masterful and dominating. He knew no fear. He was a fluent and forceful speaker, even at 76. In his younger days, and when I first heard him in 1877, he was really an orator. His splendid presence and bearing helped him. His chief weakness was a tendency to exaggerate. In numbers, as soon as a sum passed into the hundreds of thousands, it suited his sanguine style to raise it to a million. Thus he came to be stigmatized by his opponents as "the Great Stretcher." He never noticed these reproaches, but went straight ahead.

He was a hero to me but once. That was on the night of his defeat in 1896. I had made up the returns for him at eleven o'clock. "That, Mr. Payne, means defeat," he said. I nodded. "Well," he continued, "it is the best thing that could happen—the best thing for the country, and the best thing for the Conservative party—for government by the Conservative party has become impossible." I like to remember the war-worn old chieftain as he rose to the bigness of being calm and philosophical in the moment of his downfall.

Poverty and Power

I shall have something to write about other big men; but I want to close this little, and all too defective, sketch with the pointing of a moral. These three men about whom I have here written and whom I served, reached high station among their followers. Two of them became prime ministers. They all began life in comparative obscurity and poverty. Sir John Carling was the son of a pioneer farmer. Sir MacKenzie Bowell was the child of a man who earned his living as an artisan. Sir Charles Tupper was the son of a Baptist circuit rider. Like Abraham Lincoln, environment and circumstances were distinctly against them in their youth. Why did they rise, while other men remained in humble places?

All effects have a cause. Some curious and inexplicable things happen to throw some men into a big orbit, and keep other men in a restricted circle. Yet little happens in this world by pure accident. Luck alone never carried any man from the bottom to the top of a



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long ladder. These men had some qualities which other men lacked. One was ambition. Greatness has been thrust on a few men; but ninety-nine out of every hundred of them go seven-eighths of the way to meet it. They wanted to go ahead; and they had that something in them which, for the lack of a better classification, we call magnetism or the instincts of leadership. When someone was needed to carry the standard, they were on the spot, fully equipped.

I have another theory. These men all had a winsome personality. They were companionable. They were fine-looking. My emphasis is on the looks. If a

thousand men got together to form a battalion in an emergency, the man who looked most like a colonel would get the job. Speaking broadly, if one walked into parliament, and the members were sitting about indiscriminately, it would not be difficult to pick out the cabinet ministers. Nine times out of ten they look the part. Why? Because they have the qualifications which go with the looks. It has been my privilege to meet many eminent men. I do not think it was all imagination which led me, years ago, to conclude that they bore distinguishing marks. And they had loyal friends. That counted, too.

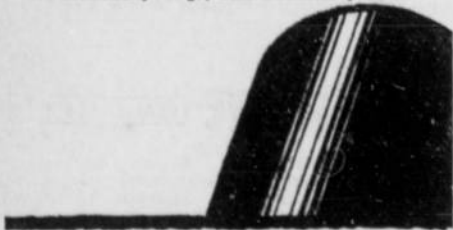
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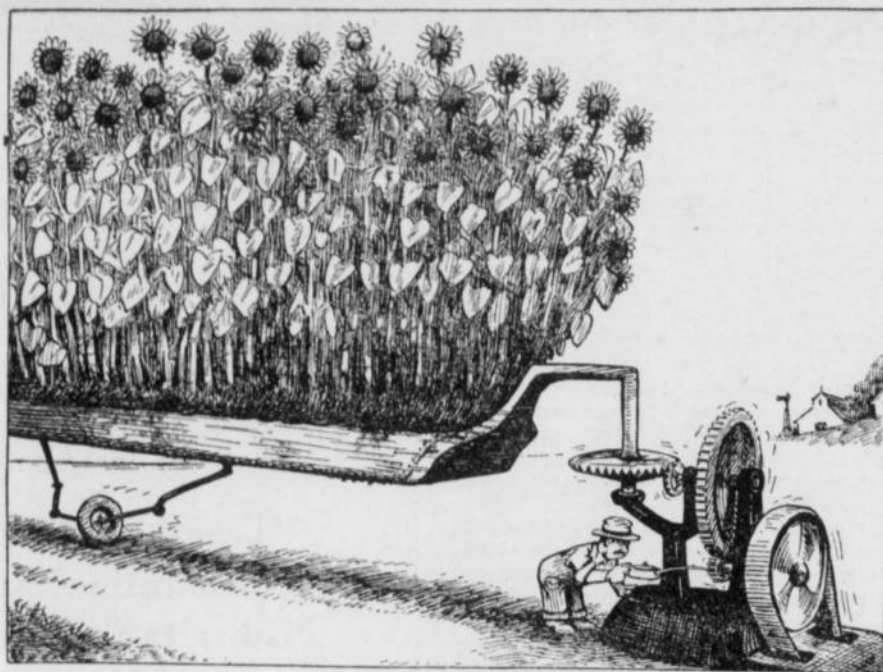
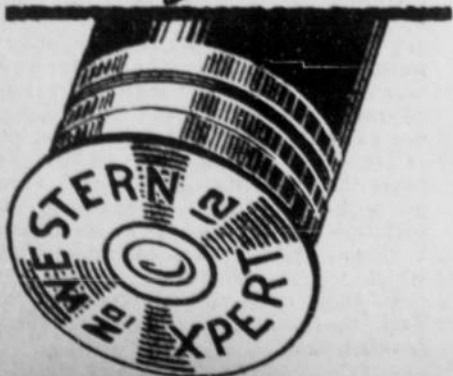
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SCREENINGS

Farmer Hoskins, visiting the city, was knocked down by an automobile and had to be taken to the hospital. His injuries were not serious, but it worried him to have to let the folks at home know about his accident. He wanted to break it gently to them, so he said to the nurse who was writing a letter for him, "Jest tell 'em on the first page that I'm laid up in the hospital on account of a bile—that'll kinder prepare 'em, and then on the inside page you can tell 'em it was an automo-bile."

"I'm very careful; I always send my children out of the house before I quarrel with my husband."

"The little dears; they look so healthy from spending their time in the open air."

On an English train a visitor from the United States was comparing the extensive railways of America with the short systems of the United Kingdom.

"Say," he said, "I can board the cars in my home state of Kentucky at seven in the morning; I can travel all that day and all that night, and at eight the next morning I am still in Kentucky. I guess the Old Country can't show anything like that."

"Ah!" replied a voice from behind, "we have got trains like that, but we don't boast about them."

"I am not going to talk long this evening," said the speaker. "I've been cured of that. The other night I was making a speech when a man entered the hall and took a seat right in the front row. I had not been talking an hour when I noticed he was becoming fidgety. Finally, he arose and asked:

"Shay, how long you been lecturin'?"

"About four years, my friend," I replied.

"Well," he remarked, as he sat down. "I'll stick around; you must be near through."

A horse dealer sold a horse to an expressman, who returned in a day or two, saying he was not quite satisfied with his deal. Being asked the reason for his dissatisfaction, he replied. There's only one thing I don't like about this mare. She won't hold up her head."

"Oh, that's only her silly pride," explained the horse dealer. "She will when she's fully paid for."

Old gentleman (seeing the small colored boy was having some trouble in getting away with the large melon he was trying to eat): "Too much melon, isn't it, Rastus?"

Small Colored Boy: "No, suh, boss, not enough niggah."

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